REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 7,955.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

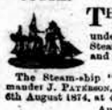
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sl ould be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Pondicherry	20
„ Carwar	8	„ Madras	20
„ Narakal	12	„ Coconada	24
„ Allepy	12	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Galle	16	„ False Point	27
„ Negapatam	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptino at Carwar, it is uncertain whether open communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Allepey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Guadur	17	„ Fao	31
„ Muscat	19	„ Koweit	2 Sept.
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bushire	2
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	6
„ Bahrein	25	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Bushire	25	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	27	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	29	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "CALCUTTA," 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early in August.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 7th July 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 18TH AUGUST.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wine.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as near All Travellers arrive in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 7th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain Geo. Lee, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massgon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labeled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massgon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing,

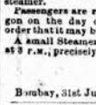
F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed to the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods :—

3 Bales Grey Shirting.
4 „ „ T. Cloth.
6 „ „ Drills.
3 Cases Colour Prints.
To close account :—
2 „ Railway Rugs.

SALE OF ENGLISH WHITE ALUM.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M. at Vurnee Geddy, in the warehouse of Thacker Poonja Chapsey, on account and at the risk of Cooverjee Megjee, by order of Toolseedass Khimjee, Esq.

1372 Casks English White Alum.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1874.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Hurrita Tookarsee—

154 superior Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers. Gooraz Catalogues showing the size of each log and the measurement of each lot are ready at the rooms of the Undersigned.

Also, to close an account.

209 Superior 1st and 2nd Class Teak Squares.
25 Tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes.

SALE OF DAMAGED TEA-GOODS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on account of the concerned—

		Yds. In.
2	Cases Printed Black and White large Spring Jaconets.	20 36
1	„ Fine White Lappets	10 38
1	„ Bleached Doria Stripe Dhoties	10 42
1	„ Printed Chintz Trail Cambries	26 31
2	„ Bleached Sarees Colored Border	8 42
5	„ Superior T. Red Shirtings.	
1	„ „ „ Cambrics.	

more or less damaged by saltwater.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CAMATEEPOORA

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Meetha Devjee.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing ther on, situated in Camateepoora 13th lane, registered under the No. to and bounded on the east by the house of Bhaghoo Mucoondra, on the west by the house of Soorjee Jogey, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Camateepoora 13th lane.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Nanabhoy Framjee Davur, Esq., viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 3932 square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the 3 messuages, dwelling-houses or bungalows, and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the public road, leading from the town to the Lighthouse, in the substreet of Fort and Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and the messuages and bungalows are assessed under Nos. 13, 32 and 33, and bounded on the east by the public road above described, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the property of Cosmo Joseph De Souza, and on the south by the property of Cursetjee Huttonjee Colah. These premises have been leased to Mr. P. Byramjee at a monthly rental of Rupees 225, and are occupied by him and his sub-tenants Mr. Vogal and Mr. Mackenzie

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of the title-deed and plan, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—INSURANCES effected by the Undersigned AGENTS in Bombay.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by A8. HORNE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls.
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited)

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

To the Queen and Royal Family ;

To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment) ;

And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.

Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin, and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.

West End Establishments—25, OLD BOND STREET, and 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City, to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Silver and Electro-Plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ONE HUNDRED DOZENS of PORTER, in Quarts, WILL BE SOLD by AUCTION at the Commissariat Store at Noon on the 6th instant.

Terms—Cash.

J. THACKER, Colonel,

For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the BOMBAY CLUB will be glad to receive TENDERS for a BUILDING to be RENTED, suitable for a Club House, in or near the Fort, either for early occupation or to be built on an approved site.

C. L. WEBER,

Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 3rd August 1874.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the rate of SIXTY-FIVE RUPEES per Share (65 per cent.) will be payable to the Registered Shareholders of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 4th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Offices of the Company, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting held This Day, viz. :—

1st. "That Two Shares be substituted for Five Shares as the number requisite to qualify a Shareholder for the Office of Director, and that Clause 55 of the Articles of Association be amended accordingly."

2nd. "That the Directors be empowered, when and as they may deem it advisable, to remove a portion of the Gins and one or more Presses from the Company's Establishments at Broach and Palej to some of the neighbouring districts."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the ALEXANDRIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Liquidator will, in pursuance of the 138th Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, submit an account showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and also for the purposes mentioned in the 171st Section of the said Act and Extraordinary Resolutions will be submitted to approve and confirm the same or otherwise in relation thereto or in relation to any matter arising thereout.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1874.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 1st instant, viz. :—

I. That the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company be wound up voluntarily.

II. That Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, John Dix Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody, Pestonjee Hormusjee Wantook, Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, and Framjee Dorabjee Framjee Panday, Esqrs., be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 1,000 to be divided rateably amongst them.

III. That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint-stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 and to be called the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees Twenty-five Lacs divided in 5,000 Shares of 500 each, all the property, movable and immoveable, including all the rights, credits, business and good-will of the said Orienta. Spinning and Weaving Company, and to enter into an Agreement with the said Company as part of the consideration, for such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid 4,000 Shares of Rs. 625 e ch fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such 4,000 shares to be distributed among the Shareholders of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every share of Rs. 2,500 in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company shall receive Four Shares of Rs. 625 each fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every Share of Rs. 2,5 0 held by him at the date of the said sale in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every quarter share of Rs 625 in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company shall receive One Share of Rs. 625 fully paid up in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every Quarter Share of Rs. 625 held by him at the date of the said sale in the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company. That the said sale, transfer, and assignment to the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be subject to the said Company undertaking and agreeing to pay, discharge, and perform and to indemnify the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts, and engagements of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company existing at the date of the said sale.

IV. That the said Liquidators do have all the powers given by Section 174 of the said Act X. of 1866 to Liquidators.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

P. S.—The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, can be seen at the Office of the Company from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIVE SURVEYOR WANTED for a few months, for service Up-country. Address "A.," care of BAPTY BROTHERS, Fort.

Now Ready, 8vo. Cloth. Price Two Rupees.

REMARKS ON THE USES OF SOME OF THE BAZAAR MEDICINES AND COMMON MEDICAL PLANTS OF INDIA,

with a full Index of Diseases, indicating their Treatment by these and other agents procurable throughout India. To which are added Directions for Treatment in cases of Drowning, Snake Bites, &c. Second Edition.

By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., Surgeon (retired) in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Messrs. J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington Street, London.

To be had of all Booksellers.

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FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour .....Six for 28	0	31 0
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DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts .....From	7 8	8 8

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

with extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up	6	0	7 0
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The Military Special Mess Collar	6	0	7 0
Shake peare, West-End, Turned Down	6	0	7 0
The We t-End... (Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts	6	8	7 8
The Dux			
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11	0	12 8

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Taffa Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort, at half the price	10	0	11 8
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Spun Silk, the best made, printed in all Colours, a large choice of the latest patterns for selection	23	0	26 0

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

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ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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1ST OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

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	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Polish Boots	11 8	13 0
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☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for imm

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

For Venice.

Dido s, 215 bags wheat, A Bigongiari and Muraglia.
Delhi s, 300 bags wheat, A Bigongiari and Muraglia.

For Suez.

cardamoms, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

STEAMER REPORTS.

..., 11-45 A.M.—Mail steamer Baroda from ...

WEATHER REPORTS.

...gust, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, ...fall 2 inches 15 cents.
...st, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind south-..., barometer 29·94, rainfall 85 cents.
... August, 10-40 A.M.—Weather squally, wind ...th south-west; thermometer, maximum 81, ...ib 79, barometer 29·79, rainfall 75 cents.
...gust, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, ... 91, barometer 29·82.
...gust, 5-5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-...ter 81, rainfall 2 inches 22 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—August 1.

...W. D., on duty, from Sholapore.

August 3.

... Corps, to appear before a Medical Board, ...e.
...Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Nus-...

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

...Provinces Gazette, August 1.):

...Civil Surgn Retul, transferred to Nimar, made ... of the Betul District to 2nd class Hospital ..., on the 20th instant.
...Fleming, M D, Civil Surgn, Nimar, availed ... months' privilege leave granted to him on ...ing over charge of his duties to Surgn H G ...on of that day.
...st Supt of Police, Balaghat, availed himself f ... privilege leave granted to him on the 25th ..., making over charge of his duties to Mr G S Chatterton, ... that day.
... Engr, having returned from the special duty ...nted, resumed charge of the Pench Irrigation ... June 1874, from Mr J H Glass, Ex Engr.
...received charge of the Nimar District Jail ...from Surgn-Maj Fleming, M D, on the 23rd July 1874.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, August 1.)

...ned Officers have been granted leave of ...
... effect from the date on which he availed him-...
...don, Civil Surgn, Saharanpur, two months' ... off from the 1st Septr, 1874.
...Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make ...intments:—
...Smith, at present Offg Supt of Vaccination, ... to officiate as Civil Surgn of Saharanpur during ...lege leave of Surgn-Maj A. Garden, or until ...further orders.
...Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make ...following promotions:—
...e vacancy caused by the death of Mr W J R ... and Sessions Judge, Moradabad.
... to be a District and Sessions Judge; Mr M ... and Coll; and Mr J S Porter to be Joint ... of the 1st grade.
...Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the ...following ...:—
...Offg Mag and Collr, from Mainpuri to Ba-...reby on being relieved of his present charge by Mr W Lane.
...from this D partment, dated 29th June 1874, ... V P Watts from Mainpuri to Hamirpur, and ... Hamirpur to Bareilly, are hereby cancelled.
... Lamp, M E, Ex Engr 4th grade, and Sub-Con-...ub-Engr, 3rd grade, respectively made over ... of the Gorakhpur Sub-division, Benares ... on the 3rd July, 1874.
... Engr, 1st Division, Agra Canal, is granted ...sence for two months.
... Asst Engr, 1st grade, will officiate as Ex ... absence.

HIGH COURT.—4TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—PurshotumVullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
43-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
566-73—J. Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dandas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.
671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Sholliam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.
495-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

SHORT CAUSES.

245-74—Prescot and Winter—Richard Bane and others v Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.
265-74—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—John Sands and others v Govindjee Luckmichund and others—J. C. Cama.
312-74—Shapurjee and Thackurdas—Dadabhoy Sorabjee Patell v Rustomjee Nowrojee.
314-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L. B. and M. Bank Limited v Framjee Byramjee.
319-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Henry Gamble v Canjee Jeitha.
320-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Henry Gamble v Cassumbhoy Nanjee.
321-74—Crawford and Boevey—Nurotumdas Ramdas v Mahomed Hassoon and others.

FOR JUDGMENT.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jelloobai widow—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSE.

153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan v Bhawa Nensey and others—M. B. Barbhaya—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

SHORT CAUSES.

341-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Tricumjee Welljee and others v Madhowjee Munjee.
158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdas and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soonderjee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon J K Bythell v Purshotum Jnardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
526-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Sewjee Ruttonsey and others v Dharumsey Jetha and others—Jefferson and Payne.
637-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Khullukdina Khulthanbhoy and another v Narayen Crushna Laud and others—Macfarlane and Skepsey.
576-73—A. Framjee—Balaslall Chunilall v Rampurtap Ramdass—J. Gopall.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

SHORT CAUSES.

161-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhaichund Javer v Raghoonath Lilladhur—No appearance.
276-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and Co. v Oodhowjee Jeychund and others—No appearance.
303-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
322-74—G. J. Mody—Thacker Muddonjee Jewraz v Thacker Shamjee Ramjee—No appearance.
323-74—M. H. Khan—Allee Mahomed bin Mahomed Ally v Allee Ackbar bin Hajee &c.—No appearance.
325-74—Crawford and Boevey—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.
326-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Jamsetjee Limjee v Narayen Keasowjee.
341-74—Macfarlane and Skepsey—Tricumjee Welljee and others v Madhowjee Munjee.

LONG CAUSES.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lulloobhoy v Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premjee Oukerda v Goculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
347-73—P. Cowasjee—Ootumchund Manockchund v Jeewanlaljee G Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khemjee Ramjee—Ghandhibhoy.
531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Fatta Popajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
219-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow, v Tribhowun Jugjivun—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M. H. Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchunder Dinnanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
369-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurribai Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
195-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Kbramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khaliffa v Hajee Mahomed Curcem—Tyabjee and Sayani.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

		4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Monday		Aug. 10	Tuesday		Nov. 17
,,		,, 24	,,		Dec. 1
,,		Sept. 7	,,		,, 15
,,		,, 21	,,		,, 29
Tuesday		Oct. 6	,,		Jan. 12
,,		,, 20	,,		,, 26
,,		Nov. 3			

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

		4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Saturday		Aug. 22	Saturday		Nov. 14
,,		Sept. 19	,,		Dec. 12
,,		Oct. 17			

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

		5½ P.M.			7 P.M.
Friday		Aug. 28	Monday		Oct. 26
,,		Sept. 25	,,		Nov 23

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *vis* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.			*Supplemental dates.*		
		5½ P.M.			5½ P.M.
Friday		Aug. 28	Friday		Aug. 7
,,		Sept. 25	,,		Sept. 4
		7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday		Oct. 26	Monday		Oct. 5
,,		Nov. 23	,,		Nov. 2
,,		Dec. 21	,,		,, 30
			,,		Dec. 28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MILLER—July 21st, at Manora, Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. A. J. Miller, of a son.
STOPFORD—July 31st, at Seroor, the wife of Captain W. H. J. Stopford, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SMITH—At Colaba, of heart disease, William Henry Smith son of W. Smith, Esq., Apollo Bunder, aged 18 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGGE—July 26th, at Jhansie, the wife of Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, 24th P. N. I., of a son.
RENTON—July 30th, at Benares, the wife of Mr. H. W. L. Renton, of the Police, N. W. P., of a daughter.
STEWART—July 28th, at Midnapore, the wife of A. Stewart, Inspector of Police, Midnapore, of a son.
WHITE—July 30th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Geo. A. White, 40th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN—July 29th, at No. 7, Sudder Street, Calcutta, Frederick Smithson Brown, the beloved nephew of Mrs. J. J. Pereira, of Burrisan, aged 14 years and 6 months.
STERNBERG—July 29th, at Ghazeepore, of remittent fever, the Rev. William Sternberg, Missionary of the Berlin Society.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1874.

The Government of Bombay received by last mail the Secretary of State's reply to their despatches describing the origin, progress, and suppression of the riots of last February. This reply cannot be identical with what was described in the *Times of India's* telegram as Lord Salisbury's decision on the whole case, for no mention whatever is made in it of the Parsee Memorial; and we presume that it was written before that Memorial had reached the India Office, and that it was sent out in the ordinary course of official correspondence as the answer of the Home authorities to Sir Philip Wodehouse's own explanation of his conduct. In fact, our London correspondent was told at the India Office, on the day the last mail left London, that Lord Salisbury had up to that time done nothing with the Parsee Memorial, and that it was probable he would not be able to deal with it before the prorogation of Parliament. Circumstances may have induced Lord Salisbury to hasten his action in the matter; but at all events the despatch now in Bombay cannot be regarded as containing the last words the India Office has to say about the riots. The tenour of the despatch, however, is such as to justify the belief that our contemporary's telegram was correct, and that, if it erred at all, it erred on the side of exaggerating the censure passed upon the conduct of the local Government. For in this despatch the Commissioner of Police is declared to have been unaware that any riot was likely to occur, but is praised for having done all that man could do after the disturbances had begun. As for the Governor, Sir Philip is actually complimented, not in irony, on the "benignity" of his disposition, and the Secretary of State does not even blame him for not having at once called out the troops. That Lord Salisbury should have given an answer of this kind can only be accounted for by a consideration of the line of defence taken by the Government of Bombay. It will be found, we believe, that the Governor defended himself, in the first instance and in a general way, by pleading one of the favourite maxims of the Duke of Wellington, who always maintained that the military should never be required to act till all other means of maintaining order had failed. We may remark, parenthetically, that we are quite sure the Duke would never have thought of acting on this maxim in India, where it is quite inapplicable to the existing state of society. A national Government like that of England, which is firmly rooted in the affections of the people, need not alarm itself even if a riotous mob breaks a few heads now and then; but popular excitements which might safely be laughed at home cannot be tolerated in this country without endangering the empire of the handful of foreigners whose business it is to keep the peace among hundreds of millions of people who only obey them out of respect for their material strength. But the Governor of Bombay also relied upon a particular precedent to justify his forbearance. He quoted an old despatch from the Court of Directors, strongly censuring the rashness of Mr. Anderson (father of Sir Henry Anderson), who, when he was acting Governor of Bombay, called out the troops without delay to suppress the Dog Riot. The Commander-in-Chief, at that time, was at enmity with Mr. Anderson; and he had written home to the Court complaining that the military arm had been employed unnecessarily. There is no doubt, we believe, that his conduct on that occasion prevented the Court from confirming Mr. Anderson as Governor of Bombay; and, though it is within our knowledge that the present Government knew nothing at all about this precedent at the time of the riots of February, Sir Philip Wodehouse naturally made use of it as soon as it was pointed out to him. In fact, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, who remembers all about the Dog Riot, was sent to England for the express purpose of urging that this precedent was conclusive as to the policy of the Court of Directors, and that Sir Philip could not be blamed for guiding his own conduct by it. We heard of this wonderful precedent some weeks ago, but we were incredulous that the Secretary of State could let himself be influenced by it. We all know that the Court of Directors favoured a mild and maternal policy, and we know also what was the end of this rule. It did not occur to us as possible that, *after* the experience England had in 1857 of the results of having old women in responsible positions in India, any Secretary of State could treat Sir Philip Wodehouse's precedent except with contempt, more especially as a Governor now has the telegraph at his elbow, and can get instructions in a few minutes what to do from either Calcutta or Westminster. But Lord Salisbury is a Conservative, and the policy of the Court of Directors seems to be law with him.

In an article recently published on the rapid development of the spinning branch of industry we counselled Bombay to pay more attention to the training of her sons to the pursuits of commerce than she has previously bestowed. We now propose to take that passing remark as our present text and to enlarge upon the wide subject it opens. It has been laid down by keen observers of different systems of education that a public school is, in many respects, far preferable to private tuition. At a large public school in England much takes place, good as well as evil, of which the masters never have an inkling. Boys at these institutions are constantly placed in circumstances under which no appeal is made or would be tolerated by their public opinion; whereas at private schools, on the contrary, every little point is submitted to the master, to the dwarfing of his mind, and to an arrest of the development of the better mental qualities of his pupils. Which will be the manlier, the nature which acts on its own impulse either for attack or defence, and is trained to repress an inclination to blurt out fancied or real wrongs, and to bear silently, or that which leans upon another in all its little doubts, difficulties, and dangers? On a similar principle, the young fellow who has to battle with every-day life and act on his own responsibility, in the varied crises of business, either for himself or others, will unquestionably possess a more independent spirit and be a higher kind of animal altogether, than he who is in the habit of referring every petty point to another, especially when the other is that impalpable and ever-shifting representation of certain opinions, and conglomeration of old ideas, called the Government.

We are inclined to credit the great independent middle class with most of the present strength and authority of England amongst nations; composed as it is of men who have never truckled for place, and who only regard Government as an abstract something to be upheld lest a worse state happen. Countries in which a post under Government is regarded as the one great prize to contend for—to obtain which a system of cringing and servility is practised by one grade towards that immediately above it—are certain to become more or less emasculated. We attribute a great share of the recent disasters of France to the fact that official employment under Government had come to be the chief aim and object in life of a large section of the educated classes. To this end contemptible means of ingratiation with superiors were resorted to, by which the moral tone of the public was lowered and the different departments of Government were corrupted to the core. When bribery is begun, in order to gain an entrance into public life, it will be carried on afterwards, and the end, in the event of a great crisis occurring, may be surely predicted. We entertain no doubt that France was humiliated and temporarily crippled by Germany mainly in consequence of the system of fraud and utter want of principle pervading the whole structure on which its Government was based. Jobbery was rampant, and the edifice Napoleon had reared fell simply because it was morally rotten. Government employ is easy and the pay is good; hence it is regarded far too often as a refuge for the destitute (of brains), and as a consequence the standard of intelligence among the employés is lower than that of those outside the pale. "Get him a post under Government" is the common recipe prescribed for fools, and the results history and our own experience show to be extremely mournful. Men of intellect can, as a rule, make their way through life without such extraneous aid. They decline to compete for the easily-baked loaves and readily-caught fishes. It may be accepted as a fact that Government is better served by outsiders than by its own servants. As matters stand men are pitchforked into places, from that of Governor downwards, without consideration as to any special fitness. Under such a system the work is done indifferently at an extravagant cost or may be scamped altogether, and the country thus served pays the penalty in character as well as in pocket.

When we look at India with its enormously expensive and altogether over-done departments, we ask, in amazement to what end are all these ruinous establishments maintained? The only answer would seem to be, that it is done in order to provide for a certain number of sons of needy persons at home and to support an army of sleek natives here. No one, we imagine, would assert that public works in India are better than private enterprise could turn out. The truth is that they are both badly constructed and have cost immense sums of money. Our deliberate opinion is that India might be governed as well as she now is at half the outlay, and it is high time that Government should be taught to confine itself to questions of State policy (with due restraints), leaving all the rest alone, instead of interfering in a clumsy and inefficient way with that of which it practically knows nothing. The sequence of events would be somewhat as follows, if the young men of India were weaned from the bad habit of seeking places under Government and were led to devote themselves to commercial callings. Trade would improve yearly, and before the expiration of many years India would largely export her own manufactures instead of importing those of other countries. For example, take cotton. Not only would the raw material be vastly improved, but the piece-goods turned out would command a ready sale, and India might soon become, for that branch of industry, the market of the East. With the growth of commerce, public opinion would grow and private enterprize would be depended on to do well what Government now does badly. As the rising generation shook off the degrading shackles of a service and cast away the cords of red tape that at present bind them, greater independence of thought and a more wholesome moral tone would infallibly follow. They would know their strength and appreciate that the only true Government is their own. Then, and not till then, Government would cease to arrogate to itself functions it ought not to be endowed with, and step by step would be driven to take its proper position, viz., that of a servant of the public and not a master.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Why did the Trustees of the Port refrain from publishing yesterday in the papers the not unimportant information that at their meeting on Thursday they granted their engineer, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, six months' leave on sick certificate, to go to England? We are sorry Mr. Ormiston is ill, but he will now, at all events, be able to see Lord Salisbury and supply him with much valuable information about Wet Docks and the general state of the Port Trust's property in Bombay.

Our account of the catastrophe which has befallen the Town Hall organ was not exactly correct. The organ is not falling forward at all—it is only falling backward. And it is possible that the P. W. Department will be found to be free from blame, it being a moot point still whether the foundation has yielded or the builder of the organ performed his task imperfectly and slovenly. The instrument comprises four minor organs, the grand organ, the choir organ, the swell organ, and the pedal organ. Of these the heaviest is the swell organ, which is uppermost, and as it is connected with the other parts of the instrument, and is falling back, it is dislocating all the important joints in the structure. Seams in the woodwork are apparent enough even in the outer shell of the instrument, but in the interior the rents are larger and more alarming. The huge swell-box appears to be splitting, and the front door has been so pressed down by the retiring mass above it that it cannot be opened, and attempts to open it seem to make the front part of the instrument shake in a very alarming-looking manner. In fact, the state of affairs is such, that though the pipes in the grand swell box require tuning, nobody will force open the door to go into it lest the additional weight should decide the tendency of the organ to fall back altogether and collapse into a mass of pipes, wires, and wood-work. If the organ is to be tuned it will have to be supported; even if it is not tuned, and somebody tries to play upon it, it will still require to be supported, as a burst of sound from the grand swell might result in something similar to what befel the walls of Jericho when they were too near certain wind instruments. We understand that during this week a survey of the instrument will be held by Colonel Fuller, and then we shall probably know whether Mr. Bishop, the builder, or the Public Works Department is to blame. It is quite clear, however, that somebody ought to be hung. In the meantime, we do not suppose that our concert-goers will be delighted with the strains of the noble instrument for some time to come. Already the pressure from certain parts of the woodwork has injured the delicate mechanism which connects the keys with the bellows and pipes, so that hazy melancholy notes alone result from the touch of the player, charm he ever so wisely.

It is a happy gift that enables a person to extract beauty and sentiment out of very unpromising materials; and he who can moralize prettily on a decayed dog, or an old bun in it from a stone wall, may flatter himself that he is not as his fellowmen are. Such a rare genius is the editor of the *Guzerát Mitra*. The constant wet weather we have recently been favoured with has damped the ardour of most of us, but on him it has only had the effect of washing the earthy particles from his heart, leaving it clean and pure to receive impressions of all that is sweet and lovely. "Streams," he says in his most imposing editorial, "roll their cool waters over fragrant land, and warble as they flow. Gentle Saburmuttee delights the guileless breast of the Ahmedabad girl, and blessed are the waters that wash her divine face, and wash those little feet that have not walked in the ways of evil." We do not know the Ahmedabad girl—we wish we did. Waxing eloquent, the editor exclaims—"Where would all thy charms be, sweet Hindoo girl, but for the grateful waters of the Saburmuttee?" He is so earnest in his questions that we have not the heart to suggest the answer that probably her charms would be much in need of washing. Then the editor takes a pensive tone and says—"Though upon its banks no bards sing that sang heroic strain in days of yore, and awaked the very spirit of the Vedic times. All is not lost. And thou Surat, of historic renown, what hast thou to show? The showers fall and cease, and thus the years roll on. The sun shines upon thy people, upon both the just and the unjust; thy land is fertile, and thy people industrious. But whoever supposed that the very fountain-head of this gigantic fabric of the British Indian Empire should be brought to such a low state in the year 1874? Did anybody ever dream that thou shouldst have for a Collector a man to whom *poetry* is unknown, and whose mind is void of feeling? We do not like men who are as machines in human flesh and blood, who worry their subordinates, and make them waste their lives away. What business have these men to live on earth any more than an Atheist?" The inference from this passage would appear to be that the editor thinks "the very gigantic fountainhead of the British Indian Empire" should strangle Mr. Hope because he is not poetical. He goes on to confess—"We like much to have our clothes spread before the winds, and wet with drops of living water." What good he can get either from having Mr. Hope murdered or wetting his clothes with *eau de vie* we know not; but, then, poetical editors are very mysterious creaturez, and not the least curious among them all is the editor of the *Guzerat Mitra*.

THE GAEKWAR AND THE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your contemporary of Church Gate Street has thought it proper to insert in his columns on several occasions extracts "from wretched papers like the *Hitechu* of Ahmedabad, written in specimen-English and abounding with model logic. One would suspect that your contemporary, in giving room to such trash, was revenging himself for the rough reception of some of his pet prejudices which he had very often occasion to flaunt before those who had taken upon themselves the task of reforming the administration of Baroda. The mighty hand of law can quell the misguided ardour of such discontented men as the editor of the *Hitechu*, whose partiality for Col. Phayre, the present Political Resident of Baroda, is notorious.

Instead of upbraiding the apathy of the Bombay and Viceregal Governments, in fostering the present anarchy at Baroda, by not sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, to the prejudice of the interests of Her Majesty the Queen, for manifest reasons, yourself and your contemporary have been directly or indirectly deprecating H. H Malharrao and Dadabhai and Bala Mangesh. Is it not a principle of English law consonant with common sense that a man ought to be presumed to be innocent before he is proved guilty: and yet, what has been done with reference to His Highness? Before anything is substantiated, he is cried down as a voluptuary, one knit in illegal wedlock, and what not. Nay, these vile slanders end not here; they persecute Mr. Naorojee and Mr. Bala also with the unflinching audacity which always pursues good men in their efforts to promote the happiness of their countrymen. Say, Mr. Editor, if it is fair to thwart the ways of these gentlemen, who have been disinterestedly striving to procure the salvation of a rich native state (on the brink of dissolution), which the Government, for ought I and you know, may be anxious to swallow, if no help comes. Is it proper to leave no stone unturned in systematically opposing every one of their measures without looking to its merits? Is that the remuneration one of them gets for deserting temporarily the cause of the East India Association, and the other for relinquishing a lucrative profession? Judicious warning and honest advice is what all men in power want, but it is unfair to hit through unseen corners. If you publish authentic information, you are not to blame, but to make room for partizan extracts bespeaks a want of discretion which your contemporary is usually guilty of.

Hoping this will have an early and prominent insertion in your valuable paper,—I am &c.,

CHARITY.

THE INFAMOUS LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the columns of your yesterday's issue you have given us an extraordinary specimen of a letter, which you assert you have received from a native signing himself "Soldier."

My belief, strengthened by that of some Europeans and very many natives, is that it cannot be the creation of a native, but that there is some foul play, and a native has been made a scapegoat of it.

I had been reading your issue in question yesterday morning with an European friend of mine, who is a man of acknowledged abilities with a vast deal of long-standing experience as to the nature of us natives' whom you, I know not how, with no fear of coming judgment, call brutal, and of this country which a worthy like yourself, after feeding fat on its resources, has faithlessly termed 'd——d.' This gentleman, though of the white skin, is faithful enough to assert with myself, judging merely from the style and spirit of the letter, and leaving aside all considerations of the natives highly approved conduct and proved loyalty, that it can by no means be the production of a native mind so well cultured as to be able to spew out such satirical lines in such excellently sarcastic style with so many Shakespearian epigrams and with such railway speed; because such basest motions can, it is totally preposterous, enter such a mind. As it is, I am sorry I cannot help doubting the genuineness of your assertion. It remains, therefore, for me to think that it ought to be either the production of your own mighty brains as a preliminary set-off against the native's putting forth any argument; or that of some European vagrant's mind trying to depreciate natives by such false representations.

When I remember, at this time, the excellent praiseworthy line of conduct which you have, as an editor, unfortunately followed ever and anon, I am extremely inclined to assert that it is written by no other than yourself, whose extravagant ready wit and profound learning, which we have had innumerable proofs of, go a great length to corroborate me in my inference. Please, therefore, let your conscience prevail justly to exonerate us natives from such unprecedented baseness by a true acknowledgment and by giving room to these few lines in your columns. Rest assured that in these lines I give expression to the universal opinion formed on your yesterday's publication, and therefore I sign myself

VOCUS POPULI.

*** We are glad to say we cannot plead "peccavi" to Mr. "Vocus Populi's" soft insinuations. A number of persons, like him, have doubted whether "Soldier's" letter was really a *bona fide* production. For our part, we have no doubt it was, and the original MS. is at the service of the police or anybody who is foolish enough to believe that a European or any person but some rebellious and bad-hearted native could have penned such a disgraceful letter. We hesitated to publish the letter at first, but resolved to do so ultimately, in order to give the public an inkling of what some natives, and evil-minded natives too, really think of English rule.—Ed. B. G.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It seems to me that a few words on the relations between masters and servants in this country will not be out of place.

It is often stated, but not with good foundation, that the cost of food has so risen of late years that it is necessary wages should rise also.

Evidently no one thinks it needful to raise the wages of Her Majesty's servants on that account; but my complaint will not take that direction. I have to assert that wages to our servants have risen out of all proportion to cost of food, and that servants can and do lay by as much now as they ever did, and in many cases *more*, because in general they can live on nearly the same as they did 15 years ago, while they get 50 to 75 per cent. more pay. The natives are good at hoarding money, and in situations where they can live on 5 or 6 rupees, they lay by 7 or 10 rupees a month, and the result often is that after five or six months they accumulate what to them are means of being independent of service for nine or twelve months more, and they at once take the bit in their mouths, and if any restraint is attempted they leave.

It is probable that this is the result of the system of muddle which has ruled out here of late years. All enactments that have been made are entirely in favour of the servants, and redress and protection are utterly taken away from the masters. Native servants can since the abolition of the sensible, suitable, and much regretted system of bazaar-masters, come and go as they like with or without a reason, and can combine to keep up wages; and make themselves disagreeable in of course other ways to prove such combinations or any other secret evil that takes place in the bazaars of our cantonments is next to an impossibility—so little is known of our fellow-subjects by the powers (and far less by Europeans in general). The muddling system which treats half civilized races as if they were civilized is therefore most probably the cause of these annoyances.

To return to the proportion of wages. I did not object to savings which bear a reasonable proportion to income, but when amongst a large class of uneducated and ignorant natives it is a daily practice to hoard one-half their wages—the result is mischievous. Their masters seldom have a chance of laying by one-fifth, how frequently none at all—for proof of this let any one consider the pay of Artillery Majors and Captains of the Ordnance Corps and Line for many years past.

If the legislature of the country did at one time assist European masters, why should it not do so still and remove a really heavy burden which gives every advantage to the domestic and nothing to the master. It would be but a reasonable improvement if wages were regulated to a moderate sum, all servants being strictly registered and their rate of pay put against their names—beyond which their masters need not pay. If a master should choose to give a servant higher pay it should only be a temporary arrangement, *i. e.* as long as the servant was with that master. An unengaged servant leaving a station should take a certificate with him from the Superintendent of Bazaars stating where he was bound for, his rate of pay, character, and qualifications, out of the register book which should be given in at the end of his journey before he was registered there.

These meagre notes can easily be added to by any one who is interested in the subject, and there must be many so. Many doubtless to save trouble accept the inevitable, and consent to pay any large wages, deserved or not, to their servants; but this is hard on other households, and there is really no necessity for it: as I said before, men who get Rs. 18 and 20 a month probably lay by monthly Rs. 10 to 15 in every ordinary household, and this is simply an *unnatural* and *exaggerated* condition of things, particularly in this country.

It is surprising that this question has not been agitated before, but probably people felt themselves overborne by circumstances, and few had an opportunity of judging whether wages had really risen from necessity or not.

I think I have had such opportunities, and I beg to subscribe myself,

AN OBSERVER.

P.S. My remarks apply only to the Bombay Presidency, and especially to its northern province, which is supposed by some to be the most advanced.

ACCIDENTS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

We regret to record two accidents on the Nizam's State Railway which occurred on the evenings of the 28th and 29th ult., resulting in the loss of one life. It would appear that while the ballast engine "Pulip," with a number of waggons in tow, conveying rails and other permanent-way materials, was passing the junction between the main and branch lines, situated about three miles from Hyderabad, the engine was suddenly thrown off the line by the carelessness of the junction pointsman and toppled over the embankments, which is about seven feet in height; the pointsman, who was not at his post at the proper time, having hurried to the spot on seeing the train approach and in his confusion closed the points *after* the forewheels of the engine had passed them. The driver and fireman fortunately escaped unhurt, but two coolies were slightly injured. On the following evening three large waggons, heavily freighted with people, were despatched from the railway stores at Lingumpully, within a short distance of the junction, to the scene of the previous day's accident, in charge of two European inspectors. On arriving at a steep incline of the line, the trucks, which were hand-shunted, set off at a tremendous rate in spite of every effort made by the attendant coolies to regulate their speed, and impelled by their own impetus and a very strong wind that was blowing at the time, dashed into the trucks, which had been standing on the line since the previous day. The crash was terrific, and some projecting rails in the stationery waggons struck the inspectors and six coolies, who were seated in the runaway trucks, injuring most of them very severely. These men were at once conveyed to the civil dispensary at Secunderabad, where one of the coolies, who received severe internal injuries, has since died. The others are progressing favourably.

ON THE RIGHT PATH AT LAST.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

In continuation of my letter, dated 1st instant, I will now consider how the Municipality can arrive at that yearly surplus of Rs. 9,52,650.

Say we have nine square miles of land under cultivation which we intend to manure with night-soil; the gross yield from these acres on the basis of the results obtained by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at 48 tons per acre would be 276,480 tons of sugar-cane, which at Rs. 6 per ton represents a gross income of Rs. 16,58,880 for the whole area per annum. If we deduct from this the intrinsic value of the night-soil, which we found is Rs. 9,52,650, we have a sum of Rs 7,06,230 left for working expenses.

I have not the knowledge nor the facility to prepare an estimate for the probable amount of first outlay and working expenses which would be incurred in the cultivation of 5,760 acres of land, but our able Executive Engineer will no doubt prepare such an estimate if called upon. There is first to consider the capital necessary for the construction of air-tight waggons to take the night-soil away; second, the laying down of a siding here in Bombay and another one to the centre of the area to be cultivated; then the purchase of the required number of trench ploughs with suitable barrels to discharge the manure into the furrow made, while two little shovels behind will close the furrow immediately with soil; then the animals necessary for the work, or we might economically employ steam power, etc., etc. And then the cost of a reservoir to store the necessary water for irrigation will have to be taken also into consideration. The land, I suppose, the Municipality would prefer taking at a lease. As soon as we get a really reliable estimate for the working expenses of such a farm, there will be no difficulty to provide the necessary funds to carry the scheme out.

And although these estimates are based upon sugar-cane, we would of course cultivate all the fruits and vegetables which find a market in Bombay, and the income from this will considerably exceed that derived from sugar-cane. We could plant little forests of plantain-trees, and every bunch could be sold in Bombay.

For an *arable* land so manured will produce nearly anything, and as we shall be always returning what we took from it, the soil can never get exhausted.

Government ought to bring pressure to bear upon the Railway authorities to convey night-soil at the lowest rates possible, and it will be their own interest to do so, because for every ton of night-soil taken into the country they will bring back so many more tons of edible crops.

Bombay has really great reason to be thankful for having escaped as yet all those schemes which advocated the admission of the night soil into her sewers, because then such a plan for utilising it would have been impossible.

The immensely increased volume would have been the first and chief obstacle; and secondly, liquid sewage would have lost a great deal of its

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 1st August, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5 5/16d. (?)

Exchange on India..... 1s. 9¼d.

Oriental Bank shares £46

Chartered Bank shares..... £14-10

Chartered Mercantile Bank shares..... £25

Hongkong and Shanghai „ £30

Total coin in the Bank of France... £50,000,000

Total Notes in circulation..... £101,750,000

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 95½

4½ per cent. do. 97

5½ per cent. do. 102

3 per cent. Consols, for account 92½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99½

Bar Silver 58½

On Monday next the markets will be closed owing to holiday.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

IT is rumoured, we read, that Major-General W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., of the Bombay Staff Corps, may possibly be chosen as successor to General Johnson.

WE are glad to learn that Major-General Troup, who was reported, a few days ago, to be lying dangerously ill at Mussoorie, is now quite restored to his wonted sound health.

DR. F. J. MOUAT, late Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, has been appointed one of the Joint-Secretaries, and also Foreign Secretary to the Statistical Society in London.

A LETTER from Kinkiang in the *North China Daily News* says that the Roman Catholic missionaries have had another disturbance at Anjen-hsien, in the department of Jao-chow, in which a chapel was burnt down, and some converts killed.

THE services of Messrs. Fleury and Co., of Calcutta, have been engaged by the Dacca Municipality and the Hon'ble Khajah Abdool Gunny, to exhibit electric lights, transparencies, and revolving chromatrope lights on the 5th and 6th instant, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit.

ON Tuesday afternoon, there was another axle accident on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. The axle of a truck on a down goods train, we are told, broke, but happily no damage or detention occurred in consequence. The mishap occurred between the Khuttowli and Meerut cantonment stations.

THE following specification of invention has been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces :—"Improvements in the production of tannin and canocarpine," by Paul Philippe Francis Michea, dye manufacturer of Wassind Factory, Tannah district, in the Bombay presidency.

A KURRACHEE paper says there are some curious rumours afloat regarding the cause of the death of the Jam of Lus Beyla's wife. It is currently believed that she committed suicide by swallowing a precious stone; some say a large-sized pearl. At all events her death was exceedingly sudden, and wholly unexpected, and may well excite suspicion.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH has, we hear, expressed his utter disbelief in the story, which had its origin in Russia, that the Chinese are threatening to invade Eastern Turkistan. But did any members of the English Embassy find their way far enough eastwards to ascertain for themselves that the rumour is baseless? We thought, from Captain Biddulph's letter, that none of them even made their way so far as Aksu.

THE funeral of Colonel W. Scott, 20th N. I., was attended yesterday evening by Brigadier General Gell, Colonel Rice, Major Kettlewell, Captain Gillmor, Captain Prideaux (Colonel Scott's son-in-law), Major Sexton, Major Lyon, the Rev. D. C. Boyd, Rev. Mr. Sharpin, Dr. DeTatham, Major Crispin, and other officers of the garrison. The band and a firing party of the 20th preceded the hearse to the Sewree cemetery, and the remains of the deceased officer were interred with the usual military honours.

THE programme of the movements of the Indian relief tranports will, according to the military correspondent of a contemporary, shortly be out, but except for the fact of the Serapis being off duty, the arrangements are nearly a repetition of those of last year. The 5th Lancers will go to Colchester on arrival; and as regards the infantry regiments, although nothing is quite settled, the probabilities are in favour of the 26th being stationed at Shorncliffe; 37th, Gosport; 41st, Parkhurst; and 49th, Warley.

THE Kurrrchee paper of Wednesday says—"It has been raining almost continuously since Sunday last, on which day there were some heavy falls, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Monday and yesterday were wet, and there is not the least indication of a 'break,'—In all our experience of Kurrachee weather we never witnessed anything like what we have had for the last fortnight. It puts us in mind of the S. W. Monsoon in Bombay. The tanks and wells are filled to overflowing, and the fear of a scarcity of water may now be safely dispelled."

THE last steamer from Kurrachee brought some four hundred cases of the materials imported for the construction of the Indus Valley Railway on the narrow gauge; which being no longer required for that line, are to be transhipped to Calcutta. This, we are told, is but the first instalment, and will be followed by successive shipments until the whole be removed. After being re-transferred from Calcutta to some other possibly remote district, this material will prove rather a costly item in the expenditure of the line for which it may be used.

THE *Pioneer's* military correspondent says—"My forebodings respecting Major-General Tidy have turned out to be too true. He died on the 1st instant. The death of General Soppitt on the Indian establishment is also reported. The following promotions in the Imperial establishment will consequently take place:—Colonel Walter of the 12th, commanding a brigade in Bengal, and Colonel I. E. Thackwell, commanding the Brigade Depot at Bodmin, to be Major-Generals; Majors Francis of the 20th, and Siree, late of the 3rd Buffs, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; and Captains Shiffner of the 61st, and John of the 46th, to be Majors in the Army; Captain Phillips of the 18th Hussars is now the senior for promotion to brevet rank."

ON Tuesday last the divorce suit of Bertola *versus* Bertola was heard and determined in the Chief Court of the Punjaub. The petitioner was Mrs. Bertola, the wife of the contractor of that name at Mooltan. The petition alleged adultery on the part of the respondent and also cruelty. Mr. Burke, barrister-at-law, was retained by the petitioner. The respondent did not appear, but put in a written reply, pleading guilty to the adultery, but denying the cruelty. The petitioner was examined, and the allegations on the petition having been established, the Court passed a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage with permanent alimony at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem, and also with costs against the respondent.

As a specimen of the extraordinary questions which people sometimes ask editors, we publish the following letter, which was addressed to ourselves:—

"Sir,—Will any of your scientific readers inform me—with what average force does a five-pound a hammer in a blacksmith's hand, strike a piece of iron on the anvil; and how many times in a minute?

IGNORANCE."

We are afraid nobody will be able to enlighten "Ignorance" until they know more about the blacksmith—thus, whether he is a strong man or a weak man, whether a lazy one or an active one, and whether he is given to reflect upon the happy innocence of his childhood between the raising of his five pound hammer and the bringing of it down.

MR. FORSYTH left for Simla by Wednesday night's mail. Everything, observes the *Indian Daily News*, connected with his visit seems to have been kept a profound secret. As to the success of his Mission, however, there can be little doubt, and as its ultimate object was for the benefit of commerce, it is only *a sign of the times* that Mr. Forsyth should have been allowed to leave this city without any recognition from that august body, in whose hands are placed the guardianship of our commercial interests. Such an apathetic disregard of the ordinary courtesies practised on such an occasion could only happen in India and we might almost say in Calcutta, as it is a fact, that before Mr. Forsyth had been many hours in British territory, a Native Society in the Punjab came forward, anxious to testify their appreciation of the manner in which he had conducted, to a successful termination, the arduous mission with which he had been entrusted. This is another illustration of the unfortunate condition of the Chamber having lost its head.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* gives the following particulars concerning the death of Mr. Cummins, Telegraph Master of Delhi, by lightning stroke, which occurrence was reported in our Saturday's issue:—"A thunderstorm had just come up from the north; he left the office room to take a view of the weather with the object of protecting the instruments, and walked a few paces down the verandah, when the cloud suddenly opened with a blinding flash, followed by a terrible crash of thunder. The fluid struck the north-east corner of the building, almost immediately over the spot where he was standing, and, descending through the tiled verandah, hit him on the left eye, singeing the whole left side of the body down to the heel. He breathed for about three minutes after being struck. He was much respected, not only in his department, but generally in the station and city. He has left a young widow and infant child, on whose behalf a subscription list has been opened. As he counted only nine years' service his widow is not entitled to a pension; but it is presumed Government will grant her a compassionate allowance in consideration of the almost tragical circumstance of his death while in the actual discharge of his duty."

TRAVELLING across India from Calcutta to Bombay has been made something worse than uncomfortable by the break on the G. I P. line. A gentleman who brought his family over with him to Bombay a few days ago says that, when the train had run a mile or two beyond the Bir station, it stopped; and the passengers alighted. It was a very cold night, with a drizzling rain falling. Men, women, and children had to make the best of their way for some distance, stumbling along over broken rails and sleepers, to the edge of the ravine spanned by the bridge from which the girders have been washed away. Then, climbing down the bank by slippery steps cut in the mud, they crossed the stream, the floods having subsided, on a bridge of wooden planks, and had another slippery climb up the other bank. A little way further on, lorries were waiting, and the tired and wet passengers mounted upon these, which were pushed along by coolies to the Bombay train. The journey, in short, is not one to be lightly undertaken by invalids or delicate ladies at this time of the year. The railway authorities have men actively at work constructing a roundabout temporary line on which the trains will run down one bank into the bed of the nullah and up the other bank, as they used to do on the Nagpore line when the bridges broke down.

A RATHER important case involving some interesting points of law has for some time past been pending in various forms before the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab. The following brief narrative of its facts and history is from the Lahore paper:—The Delhi Bank obtained a decree in October 1866 against Major Orchard of Meerut for Rs. 13,878-15-1, the period of limitation at that time in force for execution of decrees was six years. Certain proceedings were taken in execution of the decree by the Delhi Bank in 1869, before three years had elapsed. The Bank again took proceedings in 1871. On special appeal the Chief Court held that the proceeding taken in 1869 being a *bona fide* proceeding to enforce a decree, the application of 1871 was within time under Section 20 of Act XIV of 1859. For Major Orchard it is now contended in review that by the express terms of Section 21 of the Act, Section 20 is not applicable to this case, in which the decree was passed prior to the time when the Limitation Act XIV of 1859 was extended to the Punjab, and that therefore the decree not having been executed within the three years allowed by Section 21, is now barred. The case will be argued before a full bench in a day or two. Mr. Reynolds for Major Orchard, the petitioner for review of judgment. Mr. Plowden, Government Advocate, for the Delhi Bank. The important appeal in the suit Byrne vs. Bain will also be heard on the same occasion.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The fall of rain registered at Surat up till last week amounted to 31 inches.

THE TAPTEE BRIDGE.—Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, has gone to Poona to confer with H. E. the Governor with reference to the erection of a bridge over the Taptee river.

LOCUSTS.—The Collector of Kurrachee, under date the 25th instant, reports that locusts appeared in the Mirza Tappa of the Beyla talooka. They did no damage, and left, taking a southern course.

MURDER OF A BRAHMIN AT KAIRA.—A short time ago a Brahmin was murdered at Kaira. The culprit has been arrested, and is now undergoing his trial before the full-power magistrate of the station.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on view of the body of one Goredun Toolseedass, who met with death by an accidental fall from the top of a flight of stairs. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—According to a vernacular newspaper, Mr. Dadabai Naoroji was about to tender his resignation of the Gaekwar Dewanship, but on the advice of Colonel Phayre, he has given up the idea for the present, till the receipt of the Secretary of State's reply on the report of the Baroda Commission.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE PARSEE AGAIN.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Guzerat Mitra* says—"If I had been a railway servant—which is a bold figure of speech—I would have removed from the compartment half a dozen men who were under a similar delusion as Mr. Pundit, almost as easily as a man would drink water from a cup."

INCIDENTS OF THE WEATHER.—On Saturday last a portion of a house in Lower Colaba fell. No one was injured, and the occupants were speedily extricated from among the ruins. A portion of a house at Nowrojee Hill, owned by one Nowrojee Pallonjee, fell down on the same day. The Municipal Engineer's Department has been communicated with.

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL ORDERS.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, Lewis Sims and Robert Augustus, West Indian seamen of the British ship Montana, were charged by Captain Slightholm, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment each, at the expiration of which term they are to rejoin their vessel.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A small native craft, No. 2184, the property of one Ismail Aliba, was on Saturday last swamped while passing a British India Co.'s steamer, which was at the time leaving the harbour. The occupants of the boat were rescued by the crew of another craft, which fortunately happened to be near the scene of the accident. The boat has not been recovered, and its value is estimated at Rs. 40.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last a Municipal cart, while driving along Syed Abdool Rayman Street, came in violent collision with Tramway car No. 8. It appears that the bullocks attached to the cart, took fright at the sound of the whistle which is employed to warn foot passengers and others of the approach of a car, and became unmanageable. A portion of the car was considerably damaged, while the municipal cart escaped without any serious injury.

THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—This case came on for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the 3rd Magistrate. Mr. Langley appeared for Motee Nagjee, the prosecutor, and Messrs. Ghandibhoy and Khunderao for the defence. Of the six men charged with the offence, one has absconded, and the prosecution against another, Soomar Rajpoot, has been withdrawn. The latter has turned Queen's evidence, and proposes to give evidence against the others. The prosecutor's examination occupied the attention of the Court for the greater portion of the day, after which the matter was postponed till the 11th instant.

CHARGE OF DISOBEDIENCE AGAINST THE SECOND MATE OF A SHIP.—Upon the Senior Magistrate taking his seat in the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, Mr. Chalk rose and said that he attended on behalf of Captain Irwin, of the "Callierhoe," upon the summons which his Worship had recently granted against the second mate, but he was happy to be able to inform his Worship that the Shipping Master had most kindly and considerately intervened, and under his advice the parties had agreed to separate and would end the matter. Under these circumstances Mr. Chalk asked to be allowed to withdraw the charge. His Worship consented to allow this to be done, and the charge was accordingly withdrawn.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—One Kaswar Mer Geeraj Mea, the proprietor of a shop at Mandvee, Khan Bazaar, has reported to the police, that Government currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000, and Rs. 500 in cash, were stolen from his possession on Sunday night last. The informant alleges that he was roused from his sleep on the night in question, by a loud noise proceeding from an adjoining room, which led him to suppose that an attempt was being made to force open his strong-box, in which the stolen money had been deposited. He immediately raised an alarm, and succeeded in arresting one of the thieves. The police are in search of the rest.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT THE WAREE BUNDER STATION.—On Saturday last a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the bodies of Bhawoo Manockjee and Janoo Ranoo, lately employed as carpenters in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Waree Bunder. On the morning of the same day, while some carpenters were engaged in turning an empty waggon, both the unfortunate men were pushing at the buffers, when they were accidentally jammed between the buffers and the platform post. A verdict was returned that both met with their deaths by having been accidentally jammed between the buffers of a railway waggon and the post of the platform at the G I. P. Railway Company's workshops at Waree Bunder.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Jacobabad states:—"The canals are now overflowing and the country is being inundated from the Kusmore side. For miles the Shikarpore road is under water. The Murrees have been giving any amount of trouble of late; no wonder, when the Khan, to make up for the loss of his subsidy, shares with them in their plunder; not only that, incites them to lawless acts. They made a raid last month not far from Jacobabad; they were pursued by a party of sowars, who brought in 17 of the miscreants, but none of the booty. Things are coming to a pretty pass here—rape, murder, and rapine are common occurrences. There is no control exercised over the bazaar dealers; everything is conducted on the happy-go-lucky principle, as you would term it. Exorbitant prices are demanded for the commonest necessaries of life; the dealers can charge and do as they like, simply because there is not the slightest check imposed on them; as for having a fear of the 'powers that be,' it is ridiculous to think of it. Colonel Phayre was the man for us."—*Sindian.*

ADVICE TO A FATHER.—The "gentleman who lost his train of reasoning" seems to have found it again at the expense of an estimable citizen and his son, for he thus discourses on the said citizen's duty as a parent, in his last Bombay newsletter to the *Guzerat Mitra*:—"It was my good luck to behold walking up and down at the Bandora Station, an English boy, son of the proprietor of one of the leading journals of this place. He is believed to possess fine musical talent. But I know something about him which his father does not know. He appears to have a considerable power of endurance, for I observed three or four natives pushing him in a very awkward manner while passing, which he bore with exemplary patience, evincing none of that haughtiness and ill nature which I have often marked in an English schoolboy. What I wish his father, Mr. Mull, to do is to train him from early life as an editor. Let him learn at an English school till he is sixteen years of age, and let him spend a year at least in one of our Government High Schools, where I am sure he will acquire an insight into native character. Then let him travel over the country, and acquire a mastery over the English tongue by studying the choicest models. He must pass over hills and mountains, and watch the manners of the different classes of Hindoo society. He must learn the art of public speaking and must be taught to write with a pure and fastidious taste. He should have no access to vicious compositions, and should be taught to live in the pure atmosphere of wisdom, poetry, and philosophy. If this boy whose face is as beautiful as that of a girl, and whose manners are so pleasing, should undergo such a training as I have in a few words described, he would be one of the finest Englishmen that India has ever seen, and *facile princeps* the ablest Anglo-Indian editor our country has ever had."

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sunday, Aug. 2	1 67	1 13	1 9
Previously registered.....	62 94	70 2	61 94
Grand Total...	64 51	71 15	63 3

APPOINTMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 28th July, 1874.

To the Secretary to Govt., Judicial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—As the time for the nomination of members to the Legislative Council is drawing near, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce beg, with great deference, to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the opinion of the mercantile community that, since the resignation of the Honorable Mr. James A. Forbes, as a member, the mercantile interests of this town and presidency have with one merchant only in the Council, been inadequately represented. These interests comprised not only the inland and foreign commerce of Western India, but its industries and manufactures, and the numerous forms into which trading operations are subdivided; and upon the prosperity of these, the welfare of a large proportion of the population of the Presidency depends. The Committee are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of acknowledging the liberality of His Excellency the Governor in Council in appointing five non-official members, which is one more than the minimum number required by law; but they would at the same time point out that, with the exception of one, the Honorable Mr. Bythell, none of these has any interest in commerce or has had any mercantile experience.

The Committee understand that there are always two merchants in the Council of the Governor-General, and they desire respectfully to express the hope that his Excellency the Governor in Council will, in consideration of the large mercantile interests of this Presidency be pleased to nominate two merchants to the Council.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GORDON, Secretary.

From JOHN NUGENT Esq. Ag Under Secy. to Govt.
To J. GORDON Esq., Secy to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by His Exaellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, and to acquaint you that His Excellency fully recognizes the claim of the mercantile community, like that of the other large sections of the population of this Presidency, to be, as far as circumstances will permit, adequately represented in the Council of this Government for legislative purposes, and that it is at all times his wish to obtain the services of gentlemen who, from their position and abilities can command the respect of the public, and render valuable assistance in the task of legislation.

The Chamber of Commerce cannot, however, be ignorant that in many cases the obligation to attend to their private business, and sometimes the special arrangements of mercantile firms, place it out of the power of gentlemen invited to accept seats in the Council.

Such difficulties have presented themselves within the last few days, and the Governor can therefore only point out that two gentlemen connected with the trade of Bombay, Mr. Narayen Wasoodew and Mr. Bythell, present hold seats in the Council, and assure the Chamber that he will, as heretofore, give full weight to the claims of the mercantile community.—I have, &c.

(Sigd.) J. NUGENT, Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

Poona, 31st July.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. BHAU DAJEE.

THE meeting called pursuant to a requisition to the Sheriff to take into consideration the measures to be adopted for perpetuating the memory of the late Dr. Bhau Dajee was held on Saturday afternoon at the Town Hall. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs presided. There were present:—The Hon. Justice Pinhey, the Hon. Justice Nanabhoy Harridas, and the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, the Hon. Rao Sahib Vishwanath N. Mandlik, Dr. George Smith (late of Serampore), Messrs. F. F. Arbuthnot, J. A. Forbes, A. C. Gumpert, M. Mull, Dr. Weir, Dr. G. Yeates Hunter, Dr. O. Codrington, Professor T. B. Kirkham, Dr. R. C. Badhurjee and many other well-known citizens. There was a large attendance notwithstanding the torrents of rain.

Mr. Taylor (Sheriff of Bombay), having taken the chair, said that they were all aware that this was a public meeting convened by the Sheriff upon the requisition of numerous inhabitants of Bombay with the view of adopting some measure for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of their worthy and esteemed citizen, the late Dr. Bhau Dajee. It was his duty to read the requisition to which he had referred. (The Sheriff then read the requisition.) In accordance with this requisition he had caused the usual notice to be advertised, calling them together that day. It now only remained for him to request that they would be so good to elect a chairman to regulate the rest of their proceedings.

It was then proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and seconded by Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, that the Hon. Mr. Gibbs should take the chair.—Carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs on taking the chair said—I thank you for the compliment you have paid me in choosing me chairman of this meeting, an honour conferred on me rather from my position in regard to the University and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society with both of which he, the perpetuation of whose memory is the object of our present assembly, was so long and so honourably connected. In carrying out the duty thus imposed on me I venture to think I had best give you a short biographical notice of our late respected fellow-citizen. Born of humble parents in the village of Manjaran, on the confines of Goa and Sawuntwaree, Dr. Bhau Dajee very early showed signs of great intelligence, and his father brought him to Bombay to prosecute his studies, first in the Marathi Central School and afterwards in the English department of the then only Government Educational Institution. Here he had the benefit of the instruction and, what was of more importance, the friendship of those distinguished pioneers of English education in Bombay, Messrs. Orlebar, Harkness, Bell, and Henderson, men who were not content with imparting to their pupils mere book learning, but who felt that the education they were imparting would naturally lead their students to take a prominent part in the great duties of citizenship, and perhaps on the government of the country. Under such instructors the modest and intellectual character of Dr. Bhau Dajee grew and matured, and he became a leading scholar, taking prizes and medals in the principal subjects taught. It was about this time that he gained the prize for the best essay on infanticide in Kattywar, and was appointed a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution. His attention was soon after called to the benefit of travel and the study of the antiquarian remains of his country, for the purpose of ascertaining and completing its history, and his first journeys were taken in company with the then Chief Justice, Sir E. Perry, whose encouragement of educated natives in all such useful undertakings is still gratefully remembered. Dr. Bhau Dajee's enlightened mind and his innate compassionate disposition led him now in the new Medical College, then being established: a means not only of extending his physical researches, but of increasing his ability to benefit his fellow-countrymen by imparting to them the benefits of the European practice of medicine and surgery. He became a student at the Grant Medical College, and was one of the first who were distinguished as G. G. M. C. After holding for a very short time the appointment of sub-assistant surgeon, he gave up the idea of Government service, and commenced a private practice, which in time exceeded anything he could have at first hoped for; and which soon made him famous as one whose wisdom and experience rendered him the best adviser for the ailments of all classes—from the prince to the peasant, from the chief to the coolie; and while his opinion was quoted by his rich fellow-countrymen, he, to his great credit, "never turned away his face from the poor man," but, aided in every way by his hardly less able brother, Dr. Narayen Dajee, administered to the medical wants of large numbers of the poor at their dispensary in this city. Ever anxious for information he searched the old works of the Sanscrit sages and examined the effect of drugs, to which they had given almost fabulous power over diseases, and in the course of this inquiry was led to the investigation of that terrible disease, leprosy. Much has been written and said about his secret. I think it right to say that the medicine is no secret. (Hear, hear.) I know that it is known to many—to some here present,—and the treatment is still carried on by his brother. But what Dr. Bhau Dajee felt was, that in the matter it was not right to publish the result even of those results showed, as far as human eye could see, a certainty in grappling with the disease. I was present on the occasion with some of the leading medical and scientific men of this city, when Dr. Bhau Dajee showed us drugs and photographs of patients in the different stages, and also living instances of the power the medicine had for good, and he then explained that he still held back from placing the treatment before the profession and public until he could, some humanely say, decide a case: in the meantime he was accumulating the necessary facts, not leaving the illustrations prepared for the work. His sad illness and death have prevented its completion, but we may trust that his able brother will perfect what he left undone. I now turn to his more public career as a citizen of Bombay and an ardent promoter of education. He was the first representative of the Elphinstone Institution that was appointed a member of the late Board of Education, and remained so until its abolition and the establishment of the University, of which he was one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and up to the time of his death took a leading part in its proceedings. As the first native president of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, and the champion of the cause of female education, he will be handed down to future generations by his name being associated with one of the first and most promising schools for girls founded by that Society for which an endowment was provided by his friends and admirers. (Applause.) Ever prominent in all good works for the advancement and amelioration of his countrymen, his voice was never silent when distress or calamity in Europe led to appeals for charity here; and in the proceedings of the Lancashire Relief Fund he took a prominent part. In the political progress of India he took great and active interest, and the Bombay Association and the Bombay Branch of the East India Association owe their existence mainly to his ability and exertions, and on two occasions when chosen as Sheriff by the Government the voice of public approval showed how highly the appointment was approved by his fellow-citizens. In all this he showed himself not only a good citizen of the world, but more than that, the helper and defender of the poor and the sick and the distressed. I now briefly notice his career as an antiquarian and a man of letters, which has made his name known beyond the boundaries of Hindostan, and which has led scientific societies in England, France, Germany, and in America to feel honoured by conferring on him their membership. The numerous papers to be found on the records of our Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and in the journals of a like kind testify to the vastness of his reading, the perseverance of his studies, and the modesty, yet correctness, of his opinions. I have thus briefly sketched the outlines of our deceased fellow-citizen's character, the details of which I leave to those who will move the resolutions at this meeting. Concluding with the sentiment adopted by the Senate of the University at their meeting yesterday—a sentiment which I feel sure will be approved of by every person here present—and which is, that in losing him we have lost one whose high moral character, great ability, and unwearying perseverance made the name of Bhau Dajee not only a household word in the Presidency and an honour to the University, but one which is widely known as that of a man of science, an antiquarian, and a scholar. (Cheers.)

Sir M. R. Westropp (who was called upon by the Chairman to propose the first resolution) said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The resolution which has been entrusted to me is as follows:—"That this meeting, lamenting the untimely death of Dr. Bhau Dajee, in whom the country has lost a distinguished scholar and antiquarian, an able medical practitioner, and philanthropic citizen, is desirous that a suitable memorial be raised to his honour." It is now nearly twenty years since I had the happiness of making the acquaintance of the late Dr. Bhau Dajee, who has, to the great loss of this Presidency, been taken hence in the prime of a useful, honourable, and generous life, of which the community of Bombay has just reason to be proud. Eminent and successful in his own profession, he nevertheless found time for literature and antiquarian research and endeavoured to promote in all respects the welfare and advancement in civilisation of his country. The lesson which his life teaches to, and illustrates for, his fellow-countrymen is this—that, unlike too many of the young men of the present day in India, his growing for education did not limit itself to learning sufficient to obtain for him a Government appointment or other situation, or a profession. He never thought that he could educate himself sufficiently; he hungered and thirsted for knowledge to the day in which he was stricken down by the malady which proved fatal to him. He loved learning and science for their own sake, and cultivated them ardently and steadily and with marked success. His labours as an anti-quarian have established for him a European name. He spared neither time nor money in obtaining copies and photographs of inscriptions, of which India yields such a plentiful harvest, and in accumulating ancient and valuable manuscripts and books, and which may yet, I trust, in connexion with his name, advance the cause of learning in Bombay. I shall never forget a speech which it was my good fortune to hear him deliver in this hall when speaking of a religious faith to which he did not belong. He expressed himself with—I will not say a toleration, but either an intelligent appreciation and sympathy which manifested that liberality of sentiment which is the result of high [illegible]. Nor ought I to pass over an [illegible] trait. Believing one of his [illegible] fellow-countrymen to have been [illegible] wronged by one of the local authorities, he warmly espoused his cause and never deserted him until he obtained compensation for his wrongs in the chief tribunal of this island at the time. As a medical man I believe that he was most useful and generous to the sick and needy, and that no poor man ever sought his advice and assistance in vain. Learned as Doctor Bhau Dajee was, and the valued associate of many learned Societies, he was essentially modest and unpresuming, and has afforded an example which in all of these respects I believe to have been appreciated by his fellow-countrymen as well, I trust, by their raising some worthy testimonial to his memory be speedily and certainly testified.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—After what has fallen from the Hon. the Chief Justice, who has preceded me, it would be vain on my part to try to add more. Suffice it to say that the deceased gentleman, to honour whom we are gathered here this day, rose by dint of exertion from the humble state in which he was born to be a distinguished scholar, an antiquarian, an able medical practitioner, and a disinterested philanthropist. Dr. Bhau has rendered invaluable services to his country by his researches into the ancient architecture of India. So great was his reputation as an antiquarian, that when our Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, visited the Caves of Ellora, he invited the learned Doctor to accompany him, so that he might benefit by his lucid explanations. As a medical practitioner, you must have all heard of the cure of the terrible malady of leprosy which he succeeded in discovering, and which has been spoken of so highly. It is a known fact that to the poor and needy his advice was given gratis, and instances are numerous in which with advice was combined assistance. Many here present who enjoyed his friendship will agree with me in thinking that as a private individual Dr. Bhau was all that could be wished. His genial disposition, his suavity of manners, and his other sterling qualities will live in the memory of all who knew him for years to come. I shall conclude these remarks by reading the resolution which I have the pleasure to second.

MR. R. G. BHANDARKAR said—The gentlemen who have spoken before me have alluded to the varied accomplishments of Dr. Bhau Dajee. Allow me, gentlemen, to enter more into details with regard to one of them. Dr. Bhau's name as an antiquar an and scholar stands very high. His reputation as such is spread over India, Europe, and America. He made several very valuable discoveries in this branch. I will mention one or two of them. The value of the ancient Sanscrit numerals was for a long time unknown. Even Prinsep, that Prince of Indian Antiquarians, was not able to determine it. It did not depend on the position of the figures as it does at present. The numeral 1 when it stands alone signifies unity, when there is another figure over it, it signifies *ten*, and another still, *one hundred*. Such was not the case with the ancient Sanscrit numerals. Their value was constant, whatever the position, like that of the Roman numerals. In some copper-plate grants a certain mark was found, alongside which there were the words "three hundred"; and Prinsep, and all subsequent antiquarians, took it to represent that number in all cases. But after a while it was found that the coins about eighteen or twenty princes of a certain dynasty contained that mark. Antiquarians then began to ask themselves, "What, did so many princes reign only for one century?" Mr. Thomas then observed that the mark had minute strokes to the right and that their form and number varied on the different coins, and suspected that the value of the mark was in some way affected by these strokes. But he was not able to find out in what way they affected it. It was Dr. Bhau Dajee then that determined their value. He compared the numbers existing in the several cave inscriptions at Nassick, Karlee, Kennery, and Junir, and came to the conclusion that the mark without any of the right hand strokes signified *one hundred*, with one stroke it signified *two hundred*, with two, *three hundred*, and with the numerals four and five below it, *four hundred* and *five hundred*, and so on. In this way he determined the values of a good many numerical symbols. But this was not his only discovery. There was once a dynasty of the name of "Guptas." Inscriptions of several kings of that dynasty were found containing dates. One date was 93, another 165; but what era those dates were to be referred to nobody knew. Different antiquarians took different eras, and the difference between the dates they assigned to these princes came to several hundreds. But there is an inscription of one of these princes on the celebrated Junagur rock, a copy of which was sent to Prinsep; but he did not decipher it. Dr. Bhau took it up and translated it, and may be said to have set the question at rest. In that inscription he discovered three dates with the words "Gupta-kalasya," *i.e.*, "in the era of the Guptas," occurring, after them; from whence it was seen that these princes used their own era. The initial date of this is known from the writings of an Arabian author and from inscriptions to be 319 A.D. Then there was another dynasty of princes who called themselves Sáhs, the names of the members of which have been determined principally from coins. There are also two inscriptions of this dynasty. One of these is on the same Junagur rock, and it was translated by Prinsep before. Dr. Bhau took it up again and retranslated it, and pointed out some errors into which Prinsep had fallen. He discovered that the king named in the Chashtana, as Prinsep thought, was his grandson. But the portion of the inscription containing the father's name was broken off, and it could not be determined. This, however, Dr. Bhau found out, and brought to light the names of four or five princes of this dynasty by translating an inscription on a pillar at Joonar in Kattywar. In such search for antiquities as in taking copies of inscriptions, &c., Dr. Bhau was indefatigable. He went several times to Ajunta, deciphered and translated its cave-inscriptions at that place, and threw light upon a new dynasty of kings. He did several other such things and wrote a good deal more [illegible] no one who wishes to write a paper on the antiquities of the last two thousand years can do so without referring to Dr. Bhau's writings. (Hear, hear.) But this was not only thing of the kind that he did. He devoted much time and attention to the collection of rare Sanscrit verses; himself went to places where he could find them, and when he could not go, employed agents to look for them and get them copied; until there was almost no part of India which had not an agent of Dr. Bhau's. And the amount of money he spent on these objects was incredible. Had he hoarded money, he would have been the owner of lacs. (Applause.) But there was no sordidness in his nature; he was not a man to take pleasure in covering over his money bags. No; his heart was too large and too good for that. There was no public question in which he did not take an interest; no project for the public good which he did not materially promote by his valuable assistance. He was distinguished for boldness of conception, and for the energy with which he carried out his conception. Taking him all in all, I believe he was a remarkable man. This is the firmest conviction of my heart. We have none like him amongst us, and it will be long before the place left vacant by him will be filled up. Gentlemen, you think we have assembled here to do him honour; but no, I think we have assembled here to do honour to ourselves, to show to the world that we can appreciate merit. To honour and perpetuate Dr. Bhau Dajee's memory is a duty than which nothing is more incumbent, and nothing ought to be more agreeable. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson moved the second resolution. He had known, he said, Dr. Bhau Dajee from his very boyhood. He first attracted his attention in the classes of the Native Education Society taught by Messrs. Bell and Henderson, in which he particularly noticed his eagerness for the acquisition of knowledge, particularly that which was connected with mathematics and physical science. He was a favourite pupil (for his intelligence and diligence) with these most zealous and able pioneers of Government English education in Bombay, and with Dr. Harkness and Mr. Orlebar, who were the first Principal and Professors of the Elphinstone Institution, with whom Messrs. Bell and Henderson were united in office on their raising up material for a collegiate institution. Under these four gentlemen, all distinguished for their attainments in learning and their success in tuition, Bhau Dajee made rapid and sure progress. He soon became a regular attendant also at the meetings, conferences, and lectures which were conducted and delivered by himself (Dr. Wilson); and he never failed to express his gratitude for the benefits which he had received at them. He privately studied the Sanscrit language when he was an assistant teacher at the Elphinstone Institution; and his scholarship and benevolence, aided by his knowledge of that tongue, first found their scope in his Government Prize Essay on Infanticide, which had an important effect dehortative of that unnatural crime among the Jadejas of Kattywar and Cutch. The commencement of his studies at the Grant Medical College did not contract but enlarge the sphere of his observation and enquiry. With Dr. Morehead and the Professors there he was an admired favourite; and he obtained from them the respect and confidence which he deserved. He preferred being a private teacher to a Government servant that he might follow the bent of his own inclinations as to practice and study. On his joining the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society he took hearty interest in its work. In our journal about a dozen substantial articles appear from his pen, while many other valuable notices are to be found in the appendices. It is believed that his name may yet appear in the history of medical science, as directed to that deadful disease, leprosy, in connexion with which his experiments and treatment appear in many instances, to all appearance, have been successful to a large and encouraging extent. Much of his medical practice was unrewarded by man. Advice, attendance, and medicine were by him frequently freely bestowed—a fact which, to be hoped, will be kept in mind in the destination of at least a portion of the testimonial subscription to be made on this occasion. Altogether Dr. Bhau Dajee was a most remarkable character. He will, it is hoped, be a bright exemplar in this country for generations to come, an exemplar as a student, and a scholar, and a philanthropist; and it should be added, with a full warranty of facts, a candid religious inquirer and bold religious reformer. His courage in the notorious Maharaj case, both in the Supreme Court and elsewhere, cannot be forgotten. He imperilled his practice with many on that occasion; but this he did without regret. The respect which he had for another faith (not that of his father's) has already been alluded to by

through because accused Bapujee refused to convey the Uran estate to the name of the bank. Accused Bapujee then offered as security about 400 acres of rice and grass land in the Tanna collectrate. Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee introduced him to Mr. Crawford, an auctioneer, who drew up an application from his instructions, to the Land Mortgage Bank for a loan, which accused Bapujee signed. This application is a printed form, and is recorded as exhibit No. 1 A. It was afterwards superseded by another exhibit, No. 1 M. Exhibit No. 1M sets out the profit annually from the rice land to be Rs 2,973-3-2, and that the land was partly let in farm, and partly cultivated by the owner. It is a point in dispute whether the accused Bapujee is responsible for the entry of the profit at Rs. 2,973-3-2, or whether they are the figures of the valuer employed by the bank, and only formally assented to by accused Bapujee. This point will be considered in its place.

2nd. That which took place at Rabale before the execution of the mortgage-deed, is to be found in the depositions of Hewett, the bank manager, Crawford, the auctioneer, Nowrojee, the broker, and Luxman, the ex-talati, and exhibit No. F., an order from Hewett to Morias to proceed to value the property and to report on the same. It is a point in dispute whether on this occasion accused Bapujee, who went to Rabale with the abovenamed witnesses, pointed out certain good rice land to Morris as part of the estate to be mortgaged, and assured him that the remainder of the land offered for mortgage was equal in quality to this land, that all the land was let to cultivators on a rent of half-produce, and that relying on these representations of accused Bapujee, Morris made his report, an amended report, to the Land Mortgage Bank, exhibits No. 1B. and C.

3rd. That which took place at the house on the tank at Tanna, prior to the execution of the mortgage-deed. The witnesses Crawford, Nowrojee, Morris, and Luxman Janardhun depose that they met at the house in question in March 1873, about a month after the visit to Rabale, to make further enquiry as to the land offered for mortgage. Mr. Crawford does not recollect whether accused Mahdoorao was present at this meeting. The other witnesses state that he was present, and he admits that he was present, in his statement before the committing magistrate recorded in exhibit No. 19. It is a point in dispute whether on this occasion both the accused persons palmed off Luxman Janardhun falsely as the talati who knew the estate, and whether accused Mahdoorao falsely misrepresented the land other than the Rabale land as good land and let to cultivators on half-produce, and whether such misrepresentation induced Mr. Morris to make his reports, exhibit No. 1 B. C., on which the bank advanced Rs. 17,000 on the estate.

4th. What took place at Bombay at the execution of the mortgage-deed is shown by the evidence of the witnesses, Hewett, Narayan, and Khunderao, managing clerks to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, and by exhibits No. 1 B. and C. Reports of the valuer, Mr. Morris, No. 1M., the amended application which superseded No. 1A., the mortgage-deed No. 1L, and the affidavits of the accused persons No. 4 J and K. This evidence shows that the valuer, Mr. Morris, reported in favour of the grant of a loan of Rs. 17,000 apparently on his personal inspection of the estate offered as security, that the accused made an affidavit as to title to the estate, and jointly executed the mortgage-deed, the accused Mahdoorao refusing to sign until he had security for the payment by accused Bapujee of Rs. 7,500 to make with Rs. 500, previously paid, the sum of Rs. 8,000 as the price paid to him by accused Bapujee for value received.

5th. Witnesses Hewett and Morris deposed that about a month after this mortgage they visited the mortgaged estate, and found that land which they expected to have found under cultivation was for the most part not cultivated and that part of it was under water. It arises as a point in dispute on this head, as to whether Morris was entitled on the representations made by either, or by both the accused, to believe that all the rice land was actually under rice cultivation. The witnesses Nagasham, Damodhar, Ganesh, Venayek and Balajee, all talatis of villages on the mortgaged estate, depose, and their evidence is not rebutted, that only about forty acres of the estate were actually under rice cultivation, and that only one acre of the rice land at Rabale formed part of the estate; but they also show that the land mortgaged as rice land is entered as kharif in the Government records and is land capable, under due conservation, of producing rice. The witness Venayek, talati of Kalvé, states specifically that the viroli, Nos. 124, 125, 127, 129, 130, 131, and 130, of which the witness Morris says "the land is submerged at every hightide and cannot be called kharif," are borne on the Government register as kharif lands. The points for decision in this trial are:—1st. Whether the accused Bapujee falsely represented to Mr. Morris that all the rice land was actually under rice cultivation and let to tenants at a rent of half-produce. 2nd. Whether the accused Mahdoorao made such false representation, or abetted the making of such false representation by accused Bapoojee. 3rd. Whether such false representation was the cause of Mr. Morris recommending the Land Mortgage Bank to advance Rs. 17,000 on the estate. 4th. Whether the Land Mortgage Bank advanced the money by reason of being deceived by the false representations made by the accused persons to Mr. Morris. Before finding on these issues, I note my reasons for not noticing as points for determination whether accused Bapujee did not deceive the bank by his written applications, No. 1A and M, and by submitting memorands of accounts of produce, of which an alleged translation, marked D for identification, has been presented to the Court but rejected as inadmissible because not proved. I take the application No. 1A to be superseded and cancelled by No. 1M, which bears date the 5th December 1873, the date of the execution of the mortgage-deed, exhibit No. 1L. Exhibit No. 1M is manifestly a formal document prepared by the bank from Mr. Morris's amended report, exhibit No. 1C, and signed by the accused Bapujee, who does not know English, and could not possibly have filled it up or read it, and there is no evidence that it was read and explained to him. The figures showing profits tally with those which resulted from the calculations shown in exhibit No 1C. It is to be noted that No. 1M contains no warranty that all the land was cultivated by tenants at half-produce rent. The entry is in these words—"Partly let in farm and partly cultivated by owner." The paper marked "D," which has been rejected, purports to be a translation of Marathi memoranda of produce of the mortgaged land given by accused Bapujee to Mr. Crawford, who deposes that he gave the original with this alleged translation to the Land Mortgage Bank and received it back, and either returned it to accused Bapujee or lost it. The original is not forthcoming. It does not appear who made the translation marked "D," nor is there any evidence that it is a true translation, except that contained in the depositions of witnesses Prabhakar and Manokjee, clerks of the Land Mortgage Bank. They say that Prabhakar translated the original aloud into English, and that Manokjee compared what Prabhakar read with the paper "D," and found it to be in substance correct. These witnesses differ as to whether the translation was completed at one sitting or occupied several days. I find that their evidence is insufficient to establish the paper marked "D" as a true translation of the missing memoranda, and r ject it. I also find that Prabhakar's evidence of the contents of the memoranda is untrustworthy on account of the time which has elapsed since he read it, and because of his admission that he read the paper marked "D" about two months after the comparison, which fairly leads to the inference that his memory is supplied from the perusal of that paper, rather than from the prior reading of the Marathi memoranda. I now find on the points for determination. 1st. It is not satisfactorily proved that Bapujee falsely represented to Mr. Morris that all the rice land was actually under rice cultivation, and let to tenants at a rent of half produce. 2nd. It is not satisfactorily proved that Mahdoorao made or abetted such representation. 3rd. It is not proved that representations, true or false, made by the accused persons or either of them formed the main reason and true ground of Mr. Morris's reports to the bank. 4th. It is not proved that the Land Mortgage Bank advanced the money by reason of the representations, true or false, of the accused persons to Mr. Morris. (1.) Rabale, a village near Tanna, is the place where the prosecution alleges that Bapujee dishonestly deceived Mr. Morris, the valuer to the Land Mortgage Bank. The persons present were Bapujee, Mr. Morris, Mr. Hewett, the bank manager, Mr. Crawford, auctioneer, Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee, broker, and one Luxman Janardhun, ex-talati. It is suggested that this latter person was palmed off on Mr. Morris as the official talati of the villages on the estate tendered for mortgage, but Mr. Morris's cross-examination shows that Mr. Morris may have misunderstood, and probably had misunderstood, what was said as to the man's status. Of these persons Mr. Hewett only says that Bapujee pointed out ten or eleven acres of land of good quality to him as part of the rice land offered for mortgage, and said that the other rice land was all similar to it, and was all under rice cultivation, and let to farmers at a rent of half produce. Neither Hewett, Nowrojee, or Crawford heard the accused Bapujee make the alleged representation, nor did the ex-talati Luxmon Janardhan, who states that although they saw some cultivated rice land, that the land which he pointed out as part of the estate was two numbers of waste lands. It is in evidence by the talati, witness Damodhar, that one number only, No. 142 of the lands of the estate in question at Rabale, was cultivated in 1872-73. It would therefore be proof of misrepresentation if it be shown that Bapujee pointed out ten or eleven acres of cultivated land as belonging to the estate. While giving Mr. Morris credit for every truthful intention, and for great candour under trying circumstances, I cannot so trust either his memory of an interview a year and a half ago, or his knowledge of Marathi, which has been shown to be imperfect, as to find it proved on his evidence only, that accused Bapujee pointed out to him several acres of good land at Rabale, and assured him that it was part of the estate tendered for mortgage and that all the other rice land was as good and let to tenants. It is not without hesitation that I reject Mr. Morris's testimony on this point, as I am firmly convinced of his *bona fides*, but there is sufficient doubt in my mind to make it necessary for me to do so. (2.) The alleged false representation by accused Mahdoorao was in a room at a bungalow on the great tank at Tanna in March 1873. On this occasion there were present the two accused persons, Morris, Crawford, Nowrojee, and Luxuman Janardhun, the ex-talati, who had previously accompanied the party to Rabale. They were provided with the Government books and plans of the estate. Mr. Morris, in his deposition exhibit No. 7, states that the second accused read from books which he had brought, information regarding the "quantity, kind and assessment" of the lands of the estate offered for mortgage, and said that the rice lands—although not so good as the Rabale land, which was exceptionally good, were good, and which were all let to cultivators on payment of half-produce as rent. The other persons present, Crawford, Nowrojee, and the ex-talati, were all in the same room, but not one of them heard the second accused, Mahdoorao say anything about the cultivation of the lands. Mr. Crawford only states that he heard the accused, Mahdoorao, say that the land was good. On this evidence it is certainly not proved that accused Mahdoorao made any representation as to the quality and cultivation of the lands further than by showing the Government books and plans. (3.) I have found that it is not proved that either of the accused persons made false representations to Mr. Morris. I now proceed to give my reasons for finding that the representations of the accused persons, true or false, were not the main reason and true ground of his favourable reports to the bank. I so find from consideration of Mr. Morris's deposition exhibit No. 7, and of his two reports No. 1 B and C. In his examination-in-chief Mr. Morris said—"I relied on the information I had received from the accused Mahdoorao, which had been corroborated by the talati," and in cross-examination he said that the information which he chiefly relied on was that of the talati, because he had the Government records, and he believed him to be a talati. As I have said above, the prosecution have failed to prove that Luxman Janardhun was palmed on Mr. Morris by accused as the talati of the estate, and there is no evidence whatever of collusion between the accused persons and Luxman Janardhun. Mr. Morris afterwards, in re-examination, said that the statements of accused Mahdoorao had great weight with him, but the result of his deposition, taken as a whole, is that the information he received from Mahadoorao was a subsidiary, not the principal, cause of the reports No. 1BC. This is borne out by the reports themselves, in neither of which is mention made of information received from the accused persons. The first report No. 1B. commences with this sentence:—"On the 18th February by request of Mr. Bapujee Chintamon Apadaya I made an inspection of his property, &c. The ground consists of rice land and grass land. The ground is a very good description of sweet batty ground and of a quality capable of producing about one maás of bhat per acre." The following is a detailed list of the various fields, the information as to which I obtained from a talati in the employ of the Tanna mamlutdar named Laxman Janardhun. The Government plans and books I also examined in comparing with the talati. Then follows a detailed descriptive list of the rice lands. In the amended report No. 1C, as in the first, there is no mention of information furnished by the accused persons, but the following passage occurs:—"The talati to the mamlutdar, Laxman Janardhan, who has charge of the land, accompanied me in my inspection and furnished me with what information I needed as to description of fields, survey numbers, taxes, &c." I can see no proof even from Mr. Morris's own deposition and report that the representations of the accused persons were the main reason and true ground of his reports. (4.) That the Land Mortgage Bank did not advance the money by reason of the representations of the accused persons to Mr. Morris, is clear from the evidence of Mr. Hewett, the bank manager. He was present at the meeting at Rabale on the 18th February 1873. He says that when a native present, whom he took to be the applicant for the loan, had spoken to Mr. Morris, Mr. Morris made a communication, to him which induced him to represent the application favourably to the bank board; but he added that he was not satisfied with this recommendation but "desired a formal report on the whole of the land after a survey of the whole of the land." He further said that "Mr. Morris ought to have inspected the land when making the first report, and that from Mr. Morris's report I was satisfied that he had inspected such a portion of the land as justified him in reporting on the whole. I think that I would not have made the loan if Mr. Morris had stated that his report was founded on statements by third persons." In conclusion, I desire to notice, although it is not absolutely necessary to do so, the evidence as to the condition of the land when inspected after the mortgage, and also the question whether if I had held the allegations proved, that the accused persons falsely represented the land to Mr. Morris as cultivated rice land, and as let to tenants, whereas, it was uncultivated rice land and not let to tenants the accused persons could have been convicted of cheating the Land Mortgage Bank within the meaning of section 415 of the Indian Penal Code. The condition of the lands after the mortgage is shown by Mr. Morris and by the talatees who have produced the Government records as to the land. There appears to have been somewhat more than forty acres of the rice land actually under cultivation, and the rest of the rice-land (kharif) was not in a fit state for cultivation and was partly subject to the action of the tides. The "rice-land" appears, however, to be all land capable of bearing rice if properly managed, and to be entered as land capable of bearing rice in the Government books. It is possible only to make the very roughest calculation of the value of the land, taking it on Mr. Morris's terms, and estimating uncultivated rice land as grass, and deducting the cultivator's share and assessment. Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte has shown the Court such a calculation by which the total value of the estate is shown as Rs 21,280. In this estimate, however, no allowance is made for the lands that are covered by the tides, and which in their present condition must be valueless. The last considerations, whether, taking it as proved that the accused persons falsely represented the lands to Mr. Morris as cultivated and let, the indictment could be sustained. Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code is substantially to the same effect as the English Statute 7 and 8 Geo. 4 c. 29 s. 53. The Indian Law Commissioners in their report on their draft of the Penal Code in 1837 set out a definition of the offences of cheating, practically identical with section 415 of the Code. In discussing it they write, and I refer to their remark as having the weight only of a valuable text-book, and not as my guide to the interpretation of the Code, as follows: "A very large part of the ordinary business of life is conducted all over the world, and nowhere more than in India, by means of a conflict of skill, in the course of which deception to a certain extent perpetually takes place. The moralist may regret this: but the legislator sees that the result of the attempts of the buyer and seller to gain an unfair advantage over each other is that, in the vast majority of cases, articles are sold for the prices which it is desirable that they should fetch, and therefore he does not think it necessary to interfere. It is enough for him to know that all this great mass of falsehood practically produces the same effect which would be produced by truth; and that any law directed against such falsehood would in all probability be a dead letter, and would, if carried into rigorous execution, do more mischief in a month than all the lies which are told in the making of bargains throughout all the bazars of India produce in a century." "If it be admitted that many deceptions committed for the sake of gain ought to be punished, and that many such deceptions ought not to be punished, where ought the line to run?" It appears to us that the line which have we drawn, is correct in theory, that it is not more inconvenient in practice than any other line must be, which can be drawn while the civil law of India remains in its present state, and that it will be unexceptionable whenever the civil law of India shall be ascertained, digested, and corrected." "We propose to make it cheating to obtain property by deception in all cases where the property is fraudulently obtained, that is to say, in all cases where the intention of the person, who has by deceit obtained the property, was to cause a distribution of property which the law pronounces to be wrongful distribution, and in no other case whatever. However immoral a deception may be, we do not consider it as an offence against the rights of property, if its object is only to cause a distribution of property which the law recognizes as rightful." Taking it that the accused persons falsely represented to Mr. Morris that the land was cultivated and let, would a civil court on this ground set aside he mortgage of the lands to the Land Mortgage Bank, and order the refund of the money paid? I think that a civil court would refuse relief for the reason that it is of the essence of a defence on the ground of misrepresentation to specific performance of a contract that it be shewn that the party to whom the misrepresentation was made, entered into the contract in reliance on the misrepresentation. In Altwood v. Small (6 cl. and fin. 447) Lord Brougham said—"Now, my lords, what inference do I draw from these cases? It is this, that general fraudulent conduct signifies nothing, unless all this dishonesty of purpose, all this fraud, all this intention and design can be connected with the particular transaction, and not only connected with the particular transaction, but must be made to be the very ground upon which this transaction took place, and must have given rise to this contract." In the present case, as I have said, the representations of the accused to Morris are not shown to have been the very ground of, and to have given rise to, the contract. I have omitted to remark in the proper place, that the statement of accused Bapujee that the land not shown was as good as the Rabale land, and of accused Mahdoorao that though not so good as Rabale yet that it was good, do not go beyond ordinary puffing. Reg. v. Byram 26 Law Journal 84. The Elkington Spoons case, referred to in the note in Mayne's Penal Code, is a leading case on this point, also Reg. v. Lee, 8 Cox cc, 233, The Crumpsond Mutual Chain case. I conclude by quoting five cases which I know only from Fisher's Digest, not having the full reports of them at hand, which appear to show that neither failure in a contract in regard to quantity, title, or quality is ground for a criminal indictment. "Rex v. Wheatly," "Rex v. Dunnedge," "Rex v Codrington" and "Rex v. Watson." On the whole case I am of opinion that there has not been cheating, and that the most that can be said of the conduct of the accused Bapujee, is finding the value of the bank lax in the performance of his office, he took fall advantage of his laxity to puff his land and to get an extravagantly large advance on its security. I see no reason to question the validity of the alleged transfer of the property as between the accused persons. The non-production of the alleged agreement to sell is a circumstance raising a doubt on the point, but the conduct of the parties at the Registrar's office, when they disputed and where accused Madhoorao refused to sign the mortgage-deed until security was furnished for the payment of his money, looks as though the transfer had taken place. I concur with all the assessors, and acquit the accused persons, and direct their discharge from bail.

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INDIAN NEWS.

THE TEMPLE AT CHILLAMBRUM.—Near the mouth of the river Coleroon, the town of Chillambrum stands, which is very interesting to archæologists. This place owes its note chiefly to a very large temple in its neighbourhood, which is dedicated to the worship of Siva, the Hindoo god of destruction, and to which, on account of its reputed sanctity, large numbers of the devotees of that god resort. This temple includes four pyramidal gateways, leading to the inner and most sacred portion of the structure, while around it stand open halls or choultries, in which the worshippers spend much of their time. The choultries are huge structures, and are like other parts of the temple. It is built of granite, and consists of numerous massive pillars, supporting a ponderous flat roof, the whole surface, both of the pillars and of the roof, being covered with sculptured figures connected with the history and worship of Siva. —*Madras Mail.*

ILLEGAL EXPORTATION OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A case of some importance is pending in the Court of the Southern District Magistrate in which two Arracaneee, named Sejawo and Woojony, are charged with secretly and illegally exporting arms and ammunition to Akyab to the address of one Tha Zanoo. It appears that two cases, reported to contain silk handkerchiefs, black and red twist, raw silk and garlic, were shipped on board the steamer Mahratta, and another case, reported to contain mull-mull, was shipped on board the steamer Busheec for Akyab, but in point of fact they contained, the first two hundred and twenty-five pounds of gunpowder, and the second one hundred and twenty pounds of gunpowder and a double-barreled gun in case. On the cases reaching Akyab, the cheat was discovered at the custom-house there, and upon information received thence, the police was informed, and the whole matter placed in the hands of Mr. Inspector Reid. Mr. Reid worked out the case, and produced the evidence of Babu N. D. Daw, a gun-maker, who deposed to having sold the gun in question to the first defendant on the 10th June. The first defendant had come to his shop on three or four different occasions, on one of which he was accompanied by the second defendant. A native passwriter in the Custom House deposed to the fact of the second defendant having, on the 11th June, requested a pass for, and having shipped, a case of goods which he described as being mull-mull. Some idea may be formed of the importance of this case when we remember that the exportation of arms and ammunition to the hill tribes in Arracan is a subject which has called forth the greatest vigilance on the part of the executive, not only in those districts, but in Rangoon, and by a recent Government notification, the Commissioner of Police has been ordered not to grant licenses for their exportation. The case has been gone into only partially, and was to have come on for hearing again on Saturday.—*Englishman.*

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Basti, 29th July.—Continued fine weather, with some showers. Floods subsided and much flooded land re-sown. Early rice promises to be an early and unusually fine crop. Prices improving.

Gorakhpur, 29th July.—Weather all that can be desired. Rainfall three to twenty-nine tenths. Prospects of crops excellent, except in flooded lands. Jarhan rice being transplanted. Prices falling.

Ghasipur, 29th July.—Rainfall one to twenty-nine tenths. Crops flourishing.

Mirzapur, 27th July.—Rainfall two to eleven tenths. Prospects of crops good. More rain wanted soon.

Benares, 29th July.—Rainfall three to twenty tenths. Rice wants more rain.

Azimgurh, 26th July.—Rainfall seven to twenty-eight tenths. Rivers fallen and flooded lands drying up. Some damage to crops in low lands, but general prospects very good.

Juanpur, 25th July.—Rainfall two to twenty-nine tenths Fine weather has done good. Indigo and rice promise well

Allahabad, 29th July.—Rainfall ten-tenths. Prospects very favourable.

Banda, 24th July.—Rainfall one to forty-eight tenths. Sowing of later kharif crops goes on, also weeding and ploughing. Crops look well.

Kirwi, 27th July.—Rainfall sixteen tenths. Crops considered unusually good.

Hamirpur, 25th July.—Rainfall seven to thirty-six tenths. Fine weather has done much good. Sowings go on, but 'mar' and 'kabar' are not yet dry enough.

Jalaun, 25th July.—Rainfall twelve to forty-five tenths. Agricultural operations going on, but somewhat retarded by rain.

Jhansi, 29th July.—Rainfall nine tenths; crops good.

Cawnpore, 29th July.—Break continues, with slight showers, and is most beneficial.

Fatehgurh, 29th July.—Rainfall fourteen to sixty-one tenths; more fine weather wanted. Crops injured in trans-Gangetic parganas.

Agra, 29th July.—Rainfall fifteen to forty-nine tenths. Prospects good.

Aligurh, 29th July.—Average rainfall thirty-nine tenths. Crops injured by excessive rain, especially indigo.

Meerut, 29th July.—Rainfall twelve tenths. Fine weather wanted, but crops doing well.

Saharanpur, 29th July.—Rainfall forty-two tenths. Crops excellent.

Bijnaur, 27th July.—Rainfall twenty-nine to eighty-nine tenths. Cotton injured in low lands, but other crops excellent.

Moradabad, 29th July.—Average rainfall thirty-one tenths. Damage in south from excessive rain. Crops generally promising.

Bareilly, 29th July.—Rainfall thirty-four tenths. Cotton flooded in low lands.

A TALE OF TERROR.

THE jungle fever found me one night, after the commencement of the rainy season, alone in a canal choki, close to the river Jumna, on whose western bank the Government had undertaken to supplement the efforts of nature in irrigating the crops. The nearest medical aid to be found was fifty miles away in the imperial city of the Moguls. It might as well have been five hundred miles as fifty; for the doctor, like Glendower's spirits, though "called, would not come." He had been refused travelling allowance, and, not being able to do the journey on a broom, cut the matter short by sticking to his dispensary. So I was left to fight it out with the grim giant as best I might. It was a losing battle, and I might have died, and none been the wiser for a week at least. The non-receipt of my weekly progress report at head-quarters might have set the intelligent baboos a-thinking, and drawn forth an enquiry after the derelict. As it was, I struggled bravely for awhile, until completely floored, when I had myself put into a doolie, and delivered at head-quarters. I had only one misgiving, which was that I was to get away to the hills, where, if I could not recover, I, at least, might be buried amongst my countrymen, and not be left to afford a supper to the hungry jackals. Many were the miseries I endured on the road from Meerut to Nynee Tal. The kahars knew I was helpless, and treated me accordingly.

At last I reached the promised land, and shook off the dire disease that had been to me worse than Sinbad's old man of the sea. My leave expired, I had to return to the jungle, and the expectant jackals, improved but certainly far from healthy. Indeed, the struggle had so far reduced me that I had serious doubts of my personal identity.

As I stretched myself in the doolie, the bearers found me but a light load. It was night when we started from Kaladoongee, and I resigned myself to the sleep induced by the motion of the doolie. I do not know how many miles we had gone, when I found myself violently jerked to the ground, doolie and all. I looked about me, and perceived I was in the depth of the terai. I called on the kahars; nay, I think I also swore at them; but my empty words came back to me, from an obliging echo, in a most tantalizing manner. I tried to pierce the gloom, and, far away, thought I detected the tail of a pugree borne on the breeze as the wearer hurried onward out of sight. I was armed with an umbrella only; and visions of wild beasts came thick upon my mind. I knew not how to account for this sudden desertion, and in the endeavour to do so, fell fast asleep. My slumbers were of brief duration. I was awakened by hearing a tremendous crash amongst the trees on my right. I felt my flesh creep, from my head downward, but tried hard to think it was nothing. During my late illness I had had dreadful dreams, and a deadly terror came over me as I thought they had come back again. I looked amid the tree-tops for the fast-changing forms, the grinning faces of the gibbering spectres that used to follow my eyes whenever I turned them, but I saw nothing, save the myriads of dancing fireflies that seemed to be creatures of light passing from earth to heaven. After that first crash, all was still, still only as a forest can be. "What could it be?" I asked myself a score of times, and was just on the point of giving it up unanswered, when the crash was repeated. Again, and again, it came upon my startled ear; nearer, and more near, the branches close to the roadside were parted asunder with great violence, and a mighty tread shook the very earth around. I turned my eyes thither. Heaven and earth! what are those gigantic creatures that I see before me, motionless as statues? I pressed my hands over my eyes to shut out those fearful forms. Surely, surely my fever dreams had come upon me again; and the thought thrilled cold as ice at my beating heart. In the deep darkness those figures appeared to be of giant size. I had never heard, nor read of any such things being alive. Buffon never described such creatures. Had the mountains behind me opened out their sparry caves, and let free the imprisoned monsters of preadamite ages? I had read of petrified remains of old-world monsters having been found in various places on the earth. Some such subterranean museum must have sent forth its specimens to revisit again "the glimpses of the moon," with me alone, the solitary and unwilling spectator. These fearful shapes beside me opened out a new chapter in natural history. I detected myself wandering over the scarce-cooled surface of the infant world, when it had just been peopled with creatures of monstrous shape and size, when the grasses and ferns grew in the untrodden vallies more lofty than even those mighty trees around me. But here my mental excursion was abruptly terminated. The shapes of fear moved, the earth trembling under their tread. They came out upon the road, with the midnight sky for a back-ground. I saw them as they moved, and to the extremest nerve in my body, I trembled like a new set jelly. My teeth rattled like castenets; and, as my dreams of dead and gone monsters evaporated, I knew that I stood surrounded by a herd of wild elephants! Those playful creatures in their untamed gambols, would crush my doolv and myself like a snailbox. I placed my hands tightly over my mouth to keep down the shriek of deadly fear which I felt rising in my throat. No need to shut my eyes; in so. No ceremonial, or absence of ceremonial was too trumpery to excite fierce contest, no Bill affecting the Churches too colourless to rend Ministries, no proposal too cautious to escape instant drowning in vitriolic acid. The literature of Ritual filled shops, the literature of Church organisation libraries. The periodicals, written mainly by Sadducees, were hot with discussions on phylacteries. The absolute Minister for India declared publicly that he could gain from the heads of society a hearing for his plans for benefiting a fifth of the human race, only by inserting his Bills between other measures for regulating the details in the organisation of Churches. The House of Commons confessed that is only kept aloof from the subject, lest its discussion should break up the calm of Parliamentary deliberation, or strain the power of Government to enforce its laws. This disposition, at first sight so opposed to frivolity, has from the age of Justinian frequently marked a people given up for the moment to frivolity, and probably proceeds from the same cause,—a deep dissatisfaction with life which has not yet been ripened, either by new leaders or new circumstances, into a determination that there shall be a change.

What the writer of the future will be obliged to assign as the cause of the change we do not know, though it may possibly be a serious war; but we do not know that this picture, though, of course, one-sided to a degree, intentionally one-sided, is true. We do not think it will remain true for any length of time, for the unrest is too conscious, and men who feel it are too ready to renounce frivolity for work, which, wise or unwise, shall at least be real; but it exists now, and we confess we are among those who regard it as a rather contemptible phase in English life. We do not quite go the length of the Bishop of Manchester in some recent denunciations, because, as we think, many of the phenomena he mentions are temporary, and many more which are permanent have been brought by accident into a ridiculous prominence on the surface of the national life; but still we cannot deny that society, and indeed the country is in rather a contemptible mood. The people seems to feel itself in a sort of theatre, where it has nothing to do but sit and watch with languid amusement the efforts of amateur actors to amuse, not so much their audience as themselves; and is inclined to ask, as Orientals do, why the richer classes do not pay people to go through all that for them. We do not believe the interest in reading about matches and sports and parties and sales of *bric-a-brac* is genuine, except when connected with betting, and know perfectly well that one breath of cold air will clear off all that tepid and malarious vapour, but still it would be all the better if the breeze would come. Luxury and waste and frivolity may be all unimportant, as the economists say, and certainly their importance may be easily exaggerated, but incessant description of them all, as if they were evidences of civilisation, instead of mere efflorescence of wealth in the hands of people with nothing to do and no idea of doing it in dignified calm, is as tiring to the observer as a constant watching of gold-fish. Those little carp are shiny, too, and move quickly, and keep very carefully within their pretty crystal globes, and are altogether of the gilded kind; but watching them through a wet day is not a beneficial occupation, not half so recuperative as sleep, nor one-tenth so distracting as water. It is to this, however, that the Metropolis has for this summer given itself up, with a half-amused, half-wearied languor, which in spite of all symptoms, cannot last. The English have many capacities, but lotus-eating for any length of time is beyond them, and whenever they try the occupation, they are sure to awake morose.

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